Chicago Tribune.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Misunderstanding—Gen. Scott's Strategic Order—Gov. Prosper Miehle—Gen. Butler—Fort Monroe—A Traitor Caught Napped!—New Jersey—Skirmishes, &c.

[Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6—6 P. M.

A serious misunderstanding exists between the Government and the State Governors, relative to forwarding troops to Washington, which should be remedied without delay. There are fifteen thousand volunteers in New York, and ten thousand in Ohio, awaiting orders from here to come on, and the Ulster County Regiment of your State is understood to have been ordered home again, discarding of being called into service, and requesting that Governor Seward does not want them. On the contrary, Government wants them all, and orders them at this point just as fast as it receives notice that they are ready to march. If not ordered here, it is because the State Governors has failed to notify the War Department that the troops are ready to come. The moment they are ready to come, the necessary marching orders to them are issued, the order of march is made known to the commander of each regiment to see that the notification reaches Washington.

There is officially ascertained to say that the troops are wanted, and wanted here. No regiment which is armed, equipped and provisioned for the field, and which does not want transportation, need fear but that it will be accepted on arriving here, whether it comes with or without orders.

The transport should come up the Potomac directly to the Washington Navy Yard, where will be found ample quarters for troops until they can be sent to other sites located, and abundant provisions.

As to batteries upon the Potomac, none have been erected up to the present time, nor can they be, for the reason that points where works could be erected are constantly and thoroughly watched, and there are seven armed steamships of the first class in the service of the Government constantly, with orders to shell to pieces any body of men attempting to erect batteries.

To-day Gen. Scott calls, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. His state of health continued the same.

Secretary Chase has issued instructions to Surveyors of Customs at all the ports on the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers, directing them to keep a most vigilant eye on all water craft and railroad lines, to *prevent their transporting provisions or munitions of war into the seceding States.* The various important questions arising out of this unexpected state of affairs, receive the careful scrutiny of the Secretary, notwithstanding the great pressure of other business, which kept him at his office until late every evening.

Four regiments have arrived in the city since 6 o'clock last evening,—the First, Third, and Fourth of New Jersey, and the Twenty-eighth of New York.

Gen. Franklin, Commandant of the Baltimore Military Police, has issued a general order to disband them, stating that their services were no longer needed to preserve order. This is regarded as the result of the approach of United States troops.

The Seventh remain in Camp Cameron, unless some active engagement takes place, until the expiration of their thirty days' service, when they will go home to muster for the war.

The Massachusetts troops, Sixth Regiment, which was assailed by the mob, are now to go to Fort Mefflenry, and to march from thence as the advanced guard of Gen. Patterson's troops in passing through Baltimore.

The War and Navy Departments are rapidly filling the requisitions made by recent resignations. They are mostly Lieutenants in the Army and Marine corps.

A large quantity of provisions arrived today from Baltimore by wagons. Five hundred head of neat cattle and one thousand horses are expected before Thursday night. They are to come by the Northern Central Railroad, and be conveyed to the Relay House.

The Government has declined accepting more than one regiment of three months' volunteers from Michigan, but will, however, receive two regiments under the latest proclamation.

R. J. Todd, Minister to Berlin; D. K. Cartter, Minister to Bolivia, and A. B. Dickinson, Minister to Nicaragua, are here receiving their final instructions. Mr. Judd sets on the 24th inst. Cartter leaves in a man of war, bearing important commercial treaty to be negotiated with Bolivia, which will be entrusted to Judd's care and skill.

Ellsworth's Zouaves would like very much to be sent on service in Virginia, and they are not unlikely to be among the first corps ordered there, but in the meantime Gen. Scott deems say that the best thing to be done with themselves is to march them over the long bridge, and then take a jog-trot to Alexandria.

The cheering rumor is circulating that orders were to-day sent to Gen. Patterson, some days ago, to advance and engage the rebel forces in that vicinity immediately after the expiration of the twenty days' notice given in the President's Proclamation. This is erroneous. While Patterson is now fully prepared to withstand a six months' siege, the federal force there is not yet considered strong enough to attack the rebels, for large forces would be necessary not only to put the traitors to flight in the first instance, but to publicly garrison and hold the public property the Pensacola affair if is recaptured. The rebels are in the meantime, are exhausting their money, and demoralizing and discouraging their men. If they can only be hemmed into the weakest point of attempting to play the Sumter game over again, they will receive a needed and available lesson.

Major W. M. Emory's resignation has been received at the War Department. He is a native of Maryland, but is on service somewhere in the West. Some time since, he left his resignation in the hands of a member of his family, to be filed whenever Maryland should secede, or forthwith, immediately after the Baltimore riot, when the State seemed ready to plunge into secession forthwith. Emory's resignation handed in the Major's resignation. Since Md. has recovered its senses, Emory's friends have been making earnest efforts to recall his resignation, but they probably will not succeed. The feeling that he has contemplated the desertion of his flag in the hour of peril, under the delusive idea that he was acting in allegiance to his State paramount, shows that his loyalty is conditional upon the loyalty of Maryland, and the Government is very glad to be relieved of such officers, that the faithful and true men may be in the right places when the military crisis comes.

The President and Secretary visited the Zouaves yesterday at their quarters, and narrowly escaped with their lives, from the enthusiastic welcome and hand-shaking which greeted them.

The New Jersey troops arrived here by railroad from Annapolis, two hours after last midnight, in a drenching rain storm, to find no quarters provided for them, and nothing to eat. Not knowing where to go or what to do, some of them, "Irish fashion," as a "Sprite of distinction," thinks that would bring some one to their relief. It certainly aroused the neighborhood, many of us thinking the battle had begun at last. Temporary quarters were found for the Jersey Blues at last. The failure to find accommodations ready for them resulted from the fact that they were expected to come up the Potomac river, and to land at the Navy-Yard, where ample accommodations had been provided.

News has been received here by Pony Express, of the arrival at Genl.-Sumner at San Francisco, and the resignation of Gen. Albert S. Johnston, after turning over to his successor, Col. Mitchell, all the property under his charge. Johnston is a native of Kentucky, but was appointed from Texas. S. De Gran Vat and Connor, accepted his place, and fulfilled the guard thereof. The former will in time, doubtless, be released, but the case of the latter, the son of a respectable family in Knoxville, is peculiarly aggravated. He opened dispatches intrusted to him at Washington. He yesterday made a confession to his priest, and requested to see the confessional. Col. Smith, before he slept.

His case is under consideration at the War Department in Washington.

New Rifle for Iron Gunboats.

We have before us an engraved model of an English steam gunboat, drawn up by John Wood, an experienced machinist, and ready to be constructed by the well known firm of George Gidley & Co. of Cincinnati.

The model represents the boat 180 feet in length, and 50 feet breadth of beam, carrying four guns—which has been recently constructed like Bristol's rifle. This rifle is constructed throughout of iron inch iron, which is capable of resisting the shot of twelve pounders at an eight inch Columbiad. The gun is bored 8 inches, with an iron shot, so that all the operations of the machinery and the working of the guns are carried on under cover, while the quoins are presented overgunners to load and shells, secures the boat from being perforated or sunk, as every projectile must glance off according to contact principle.

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TENNESSEE.

A den of conspirators calling themselves the Legislature of Tennessee have voted that State out of the Union subject to a ratification by the people on the 8th of June. Very well! The Legislature had no more right to pass an ordinance of secession than it had to establish a system of religion or Kanaticism. But let the people make up their minds well and thoroughly in the matter. They are aware by this time that they want war; they can have it in the most liberal degree. We hope their free choice will be unrestricted; but we suggest that the appropriation of only $2,000,000 for the equipment and support of 50,000 men is likely to starve them all out before they get within cannon shot of Cairo.

GEN. PRENTISS.

Col. B. M. Prentiss, commanding at Cairo, was yesterday elected, by an almost unanimous vote, Brigadier General of the Illinois regiments. So says our special dispatch. We presume the election will not be legally valid until the commissioned officers of the other three regiments (Col. Wallace's, Col. Cook's and Col. McArthur's) have voted. There are 198 commissioned officers in the six regiments entitled to vote. There can be no doubt of Col. Prentiss' election.

The capacity of this brave officer for his important command has been proved, not only in Mexico, but in his new sphere of patriotic duty. We predict that the Illinois troops will never regret the day when they chose Benjamin M. Prentiss as their highest field officer.

A Washington dispatch says that the War Department is refusing all applications from regular army officers requesting leave to accept commissions in the volunteer brigades. This is probably the reason why Capt. Pope's name does not appear in the election held yesterday at Cairo.

Captain Lyon and Captain Stokes.

By Louis Ahrens, May 6, 1861.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I observe in the N. Y. *Tribune's* letter from your town, written at Springfield, Ill., on the 26th of April, giving an account of the removal of the U. S. troops from this place, containing so many unfortunate errors, that I deem it proper to state for no reliance can be placed upon the facts as detailed therein. Yours, respectfully,

N. Lyon,
Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding.

ARMIES.—Our correspondent, referred to by Capt. Lyon, is now in this city, and swears that the statement in the TRIBUNE of April 26th was taken from Capt. Stokes's own lips in the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, on the afternoon of the preceding day. He also avers that its local editor of the *Illinois State Journal* informed him that he had received the same, or substantially the same, statement from Capt. Stokes—which was printed in that paper of April 29th. A question of curiosity being raised, we therefore turn it over to Capt. Stokes himself. Our correspondent went to the right quarter for his news, and very properly gave the public what he received.

Home Scenes Lovejoy.

While the Joliet *Signal* and Ottawa *Free Trader* have wheeled into line, of late, why the Hon. Owen Lovejoy did not volunteer along with the thousands of his constituents who are rushing to the battle field—arguing that he had lots of all other men, ought to be manifest destiny observes that the Chicago *Post* is making serious objections to that gentleman participating in the war. Says the *Post*:

"The appointment of such a man (as Mr. Lovejoy) at this crisis would do more to encourage disaffection in the Border States than a full division of Minie rifles."

Now we insist that either Mr. Lovejoy ought not to be called for keeping out of the fight, or ought not to be excluded for going in. At our latest advices from Springfield, there was no other candidate for the colonelcy of the Regiment of the Hon. Congressional orator, and his election seemed to be taken as a matter of course. We have learned from *Post*, however, that Josiah McRoberts, Esq., is also a candidate for the honorable distinction.

We should certainly indorse the election of either of these gentlemen, firstly, because we know them both to be brave, faithful, brave and competent, but chiefly because the successful candidate will be the personal foe of Jeff. Davis. What they do will be done

A PROMISING NAVY.

A dispatch from Montgomery says that the *Confederation* newspaper of that city says that over three hundred thousand dollars have been received by Jeff. Davis's government for letters of marque and reprisal. Quite likely! This pittance is about four times larger than the whole naval and maritime power of the rebel self-ding registered lake and river craft of all sorts and sizes. We suppose the balance will be induced to come out of Jeff's hole to participate in the extraordinary advantages proffered by the New Dodge.

TENNESSEE.

A den of conspirators calling themselves the Legislature of Tennessee have voted that State out of the Union subject to a ratification by the people on the 8th of June. Very well! The Legislature had no more right to pass an ordinance of secession than it had to establish a system of religion or Kanaticism. But let the people make up their minds well and thoroughly in the matter. They are aware by this time that they want war; they can have it in the most liberal degree. We hope their free choice will be unrestricted; but we suggest that the appropriation of only $2,000,000 for the equipment and support of 50,000 men is likely to starve them all out before they get within cannon shot of Cairo.

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HOW THE CHIVALRY MAKE WAR.

The Attempt to get Possession of Fort Pickens by Bribery.

A correspondent of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, writing on board the Sabine, off Pensacola, under date of April 29, gives details of the recent unsuccessful attempt on this part of the rebels to get possession of Fort Pickens by bribery. Lieut. Slemmer having had his suspicions aroused by the frequent passage of letters and papers between the Fort and Warrington, gave orders that all such communications must be stopped. The very next day a roll of papers was sent over from Warrington to a sergeant, which Lieut. Slemmer opened and examined. He was rewarded for his trouble by finding a note inclosed, making vague offers to the man if he would betray his trust. A watch was sent to the sergeant, and the next day another package came over, addressed to the same man, and having this note inclosed:

"What's jockied you are. I again renew my offer of a position, with a lieutenant's commission and $1,000. Keep all quiet until I send you from the Federal Government. Also to Pilyer. If you will help us about to save powder, I will put $1,000 more to the company $500, and any non-commissioned officer $1,000, together with a guarantee of future promotion as high, or higher, as he now stands. Every man who will safe take upon themselves to give us the fort without bloodshed, and save the lives of your garrison, will be well paid—all back pay, $400 for this private, $1,000 for non commissioned officers, and a commission in the Confederate army. This I offer by authority. I will wait off or it otherwise. You, as a friend, I believe will trust me. We must, if we will have the fort, but 'tis not worth one drop of blood shed. If it must flow, we must and will have it. Fill the full of Pensacola Bay. If you will, yet we must and will have it. Don't be a dam'd fool. When and where can I see you? I will go over to-night, and will take a cocktail, if you say so."

Answer first opportunity. Yours, &c. B."

The sequel is a most complete exposure of the conspiracy. Lieut. Slemmer requisitioned, and on the morning of April 11, the latter sent the conspirators' letter to Gen. Scott, who immediately issued an order to keep him at Pickens, even if a good man, subject to the influence around him.

On the night of the 12th of April, a privateer of Slemmer's company made the following statement:

I went on picket guard last night. During the night I saw a small boat shoot from the beach. I stepped back to see what it was about, when a man came before me. I brought my musket down to the charge, and ordered him halt. He said, 'Don't shoot; I am a friend.' He then began to talk to me, and to ask about the fort. I told him nothing, three others came up behind me. They asked me how many companies about the number of men, &c., about the fleet, defence, and whether the guns could see the fleet. They said *they would give any man plenty of money* as would only quit the fort; defence guns, and asked if I would. Lieut. Slemmer picket-guard again. I told them on Monday night. They said: 'We will be over and ready!' They then gave me a roll of bills and said to me, 'How are you off for money?' I said, 'We have not been paid for six months.' They then put a roll of bills in my hand, and said, 'Give us a call.' Then they then gave me a roll of bills amounting to sixty dollars, which I now have in my possession.

The next day this man received a letter from Slemmer.

The gallant Lieutenant declared that it was only when he saw these evidences of treachery that he was able to spike his flank defence guns, and thus obtain possession of the fort, he believed it necessary to call for reinforcements.

Cavalry Grapnel.

This is a newly invented weapon of warfare, and is designed to render cavalry vastly superior to infantry. It consists of a grapnel on the science of war that infantry formed into a square, or in mass and standing firm and unbroken, can defy the charge of cavalry, each being armed with the ordinary weapons. The fact has been fully demonstrated in every battle fought in Europe for a century, the most notable of which was the celebrated battle of Waterloo, where the French cavalry repeatedly charged the squares of English infantry, and were driven back, the squares standing firm and unbroken. The firm stand of the infantry and utter failure of the cavalry were the reasons the main cause of the defeat of the French at that celebrated battle, contested between the best soldiers of the world of the age, and commanded by the greatest generals of the world. A man and horse, acting as one, have the strength and speed of several men, and weight, if properly applied, to be equivalent to the defeat of several men. The cavalry grapnel is a new weapon, adapted to that superior advantage, to be used in the charge of horse armed with this destructive weapon and well skilled in its use, can easily defeat four times their number, immediately mowing them down like grass before a scythe. This weapon can also be used by cavalry against infantry with great success, as the latter, being armed with great destruction. The grapnel was invented in one of our Northern States, and 120,000 have been recently manufactured by a contractor for the use of the army of cavalry. The present widespread rebellion in our own country caused the inventor to offer them to the Government, which was duly addressed to the proper department, and approved of and purchased, and it is expected that the President will soon issue a call for a large number of the United States 50,000 cavalry, to be furnished with the grapnel as an additional arm. With this destructive weapon they will be able to cut in pieces the whole force of the infantry that ever entered a field.—*N. Y. Herald, 7th inst.*

The above is rather a blind and muddy account, and we are not prepared to believe it. The reader can do as he pleases about it.

[Tam.

How Tennessee Proposes to Raise a War Fund.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The following from the Memphis *Avalanche*, shows that something more than mere passive repudiation is intended for those Southern obligations:

It is a sense that Tennessee, in her sovereign capacity, is in a condition of hostility to the Federal Government. This being the case, what course should she pursue in relation to the immense property of the citizens of those States that adhere to the Government, that may be found within our jurisdiction?

There is a large commercial debt due by the merchants of this city to those of the North. The citizens of the North own a very large proportion of the stocks in the Banks of this city, the corporations and railroad bonds are held by Northern men.

There is an immense amount of other property in Tennessee owned by citizens of the Northern States.

The question we propose to discuss is: What have we a right to do with these many millions of dollars belonging to enemy, if our forefathers prove true as to there being a state of war between us and the North?

It may be reasonably anticipated that the war will not be closed without some provision for the payment of Southern debts to the North. If Secession is repudiated, the creditors of Secession must look to force to enforce payment. The South has appealed to arms to avoid payment, and arms must bring them to a sense of honesty. Our citizens will be pleased to see their claims confiscated by the Confederate States; it will enable them to build the States prison, and the Penitentiary, and other worthy the name which should draw from the resources of its loyal citizens, to suppress rebellion, and then should leave hundreds of millions of dollars in the hands of the Southern rebels without any provision for enforcing payment.

The following has been handed us by a prominent gentleman of business of this city:

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MADISON, May 4, 1861.

Mayor—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of 29th ult., which says you have sold mill for $60 to be delivered at Cairo, Illinois.

I regret that the north have thought fit to wage an unholy war against us, and in reply to yours I have to say that I will not accept anything until this unholy war ceases.

I enclose a clipping from one of our papers, and by the "Home Guards" difficulties any person sending funds to your city would be guilty of treason. This is the most proper course.

Yours
H. M. GROSVENOR

The enclosed slip from a Memphis paper gives the Southern people an idea of what they should not pay their indebtedness to Northern men:

The debts were contracted under a different system of things from that which now exists in the North, which, if verified, would have prevented payment, but which unfairly became due. *We did not contract with the expectation that it was made are as far as possible restored.*

This paragraph is from the paper edited by an ex convict of Sing Sing Penitentiary, who served a term of three years for forgery, and left this town some months since, branded as a thief and liar by all who knew him. He is a very proper person to justify the action of the repudiators of Memphis.

The policy-seeks who crawl through the hole indicated in the paragraph published above, may rest assured that the "unholy war" which they are snuffing about will not cease until such fellows as they are have received in full all that honest men owe them.

Enlisted in the Field.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Wanser Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, has tendered his services to the Governor of his native State, to lead the 1st Virginia Regiment.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR!

FROM CAIRO.

Election of Col. Prentiss as Brigadier General.

COL. WALLACE'S REGIMENT.

Heavy Ordnance Coming.

Military Election in Springfield.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON!

MARYLAND EXAMINES AGAINST SECESSION!

Major Anderson to Command the Kentucky Volunteers.

CAPTURE OF PIRATICAL VESSELS!

TENNESSEE SECEDES.

SO DOES ARKANSAS.

The War to be Short and Energetic.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 8, 1861.

At the Brigade election to-day Col. Prentiss received 93 out of 93 votes cast for Brigadier General.

Hon. I. N. Arnold and W. L. Church of Chicago visited the Camp to-day.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes at the head-quarters of the Brigadier General came off amid music, speeches, etc.

Col. Wallace's regiment is encamped twenty miles above us, 900 strong.

There is nothing new or strange from the South. The same feeling still exists there about the occupation of Cairo.

Our heavy ordnance have not yet arrived, but are expected every hour. When received, we shall make the place perfectly impregnable and be prepared to execute the order of Secretary Chase upon every thing afloat toward the New Dahomey.

C.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 8.

To-day Joseph R. Scott was elected Colonel, Fred. Harding Lieut. Colonel, and S. D. Baldwin Major of the first of the ten Regiments organized from the Companies reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

There has been detailed from the Adjutant General's office the following named gentlemen, to muster into the service of this State the nine Regiments in the nine Congressional Districts:—Col. J. E. Smith for Freeport and Dixon; Capt. C. C. Marsh for Joliet; Capt. J. A. Paddock for Peoria; Maj. J. B. Wyman, Assists to Adjutant General, for Jacksonville; Gen. T. S. Mather, Adjutant General, for Quincy; and Capt. U. S. Grant (late of U. S. army), for Mattoon, Belleville and Alton. The election has been held to-day, for Brigadier of New Jersey; the first, Alton, Villa Ridge and Cairo. Result not known. Col. McArthur's regiment departs tonight; destination unknown.

From the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The greatest activity prevails at the War and Navy Departments, perfecting details for encompassing and punishing traitors.

A committee has been here from Baltimore. They reported to the President that the mob spirit was down, and the loyal citizens were prepared to receive the Massachusetts troops.

There will be at least three regiments raised in Baltimore, of 1,000 men each, and be encamped on Federal Hill.

40,000 troops will be concentrated at Washington.

A Massachusetts 8½ regiment yesterday sent 600 loaves of splendid bread, made by themselves, to the New York 28th regiment.

Gen. Patterson of Pennsylvania left move troops by detachments from Baltimore as soon as the railroad is repaired.

Major Hunter, U. S. A., will be made a Colonel.

Late Richmond papers announce the marching of military companies towards Harper's Ferry. The Kentucky Battalion is expected to move thither.

Senator Morrill tenders a regiment of lumbermen from Maine, none to be less than six feet, the regiment to be known as the Pine Tree Rifles, to be accepted. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois have been requested to co-operate with the Secretary of the Federal Government. They act as an unit, their action having been ratified by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday; 1,400 Texans passed through Memphis on Sunday; 2,000 troops have reached Lynchburg. At Norfolk there are about 4,000 troops, including two companies of Georgians. The authorities are actively drilling troops in all directions, also at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.

A board of medical officers will convene at the Brigadier General's office in this city to-day, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Federal Corps of the Army.

FREDERICK, Md., May 8.—The Court House was nearly destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed to have been a piece of incendiarism.

The probabilities now are that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday, until the 10th of June, as the members are anxious to be at home

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY.

The conversation reported in our letter from Cairo, printed herewith, between Col. Prentiss and Col. Tilghman, the commander of the Kentucky militia, is instructive. For the accuracy of our correspondent's sketch of the interview and his report of the conversation we can vouch with absolute certainty. Col. Tilghman represents the State government of Kentucky—Gov. Magoffin's party and policy—and his ideas of the present crisis and of Kentucky's attitude therein, are of the utmost consequence. We allow the intelligent writer of the letter in question to present his own view of the purport of Col. Tilghman's visit to Cairo, but we must protest against any complexion of the case which accords to Kentucky the right to say how far south the armies of the *United States* can be permitted to march, or what measure of restriction may be placed upon the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Hence, while we are thankful for Col. Tilghman's assurances of good feeling, and while we heartily reciprocate his desires for peace and amity between Kentucky and the loyal States of the North-west, we cannot for a moment admit the right of any State to throw herself as a bulwark of protection between the federal government and the armed traitors who are seeking to overthrow it.—Nor can we admit for a moment, that any State or any number of States may usurp control of the navigable waters of the country, or undertake to prescribe the sort of check which the Government at Washington may place upon the internal commerce of the country. So far as Col. Tilghman asserted either of these rights as appertaining to Kentucky, he committed an essential error—an error which, we are happy to learn, Col. Prentiss promptly corrected.

The conversion on the part of Col. Tilghman seems to have been conducted on the hypothesis that Kentucky and Illinois were the only parties interested—as though Kentucky and Illinois were independent and absolutely sovereign nations, having power to make treaties, declare war, and regulate commerce. On the part of Col. Prentiss the opposite view was taken, that these powers are vested alone in the United States of America, that he (Prentiss) and the men under his command are not the soldiers of Illinois, but a part of the United States army, and bound to obey the orders of their superiors. Col. Tilghman looks upon the occupation of Cairo, and the stoppage of steamers having munitions of war on board, as in some degree an act of hostility on the part of *Illinois* against *Kentucky*. There could be no greater mistake. There are not ten men in the North-west who believe that Illinois has the right to commit an act of violence against Kentucky. There are not ten men who wish to commit an act of violence against a single loyal State. The belief is universal that the Government of the whole nation can alone put an army in the field, can alone establish a blockade, can alone make a treaty, can alone issue a clearance. Illinois is largely peopled by immigrants from Kentucky and their children. President Lincoln himself was born in that State. These persons entertain precisely the same view which is held by immigrants from New England, New York and Pennsylvania, to wit: that Kentucky is a friendly, loyal State, deserving our confidence and entitled to demand it so long as she keeps herself free from the stain of secession, but that neither she nor any other commonwealth can arrogate to herself the powers vested by the Constitution in the Federal Government, without incurring the penalties of rebellion. The utmost anxiety is felt that Kentucky should avoid the contagion which has at last spread into Virginia, and which now bids fair to involve her in hideous ruin. If there be any single State in the South for which Illinois feels a peculiar and affectionate regard, it is Kentucky. But this friendship can be turned into an equally warm animosity whenever Kentucky shall assert her right to interpose a shield between treason and its just punishment. The idea that any citizen owes a higher allegiance to his own State than to the *United States of America*, is vastly pernicious. It has become so intolerable—the people have been so outraged by the spectacle of the Stars and Stripes trampled in the dust to give place to rattlesnakes, palmettoes, pelicans, lone stars and other vermin—that every loyal citizen is ready to give his last dollar and then lay down his life in a stupendous effort to expunge the dogma that a State can override, nullify or break up the Government of the United States. While this question remains unsettled—while this dogma retains a foothold on American soil—there can be no peace; there ought to be none. It will be hard for us to fight Kentucky on any issue; it may be hard in more senses than one. But we shall infallibly do it if she seeks to throw her protection, her "armed neutrality," around Jeff Davis and his fellow miscreants. Even though it were legal and constitutional for her to do so, we of the loyal States could not afford to let a neutral State hold one of our hands while the traitors are driving at us with both fists.

We are far from believing that Col. Tilghman truly represents the people of Kentucky. The splendid vote cast for the Union ticket at the recent election proves to our minds that Kentucky has no part nor lot in the flagitious rebellion instituted by South Carolina, and that she will henceforth have no masks upon her unaffected loyalty.

A QUACK REMEDY.

John M. Botts of Virginia has written a letter to Attorney General Bates, requesting him to read it to the President and Cabinet. The letter is dated April 19th, a few days after the treasonable assault on the American Flag at Fort Sumter, and the issuing of the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers in defence of the Government, and for the enforcement of the laws. The letter has only recently been made public. Botts tells Bates that "the Proclamation was the most unfortunate document that was ever issued from a government; that with it, the Union party and the Union feeling has been entirely swept out of existence, and that nearly every man is inflamed with a passion for war." He thinks this contest can only end in the establishment of a "hateful, loathsome, military despotism," and paints us a graphic picture of the inevitable horrors of civil war. He proposes "a truce to hostilities, and the immediate assembling of a National Convention to *recognize the independence of such of the States as desire to withdraw from the Union*, and make the experiment of a separate Government."

The proposition to assemble a National Convention the South has already spurned. Lincoln spoke favorably of it in his Inaugural. The last Congress were disposed to call one. Several Northern States recommended it. But the Secessionists spat upon the project and informed the country that they would leave the Union at their sovereign pleasure, and wanted no Convention—would ask the permission of no such body, and demanded from the National Government an unconditional recognition of their independence as a foreign power carved out of the Union.

The next step was to make war on the Government, to bombard Fort Sumter and tear down the American Flag, and then prepare to seize the National Capital. And in face of these treasonable outrages Mr. Botts asks the loyal States to enter a National Convention with traitors, and sitting under a dishonored flag, grant them such terms as they might choose to demand!

It is too late now to talk of truces and conventions. Unconditional submission to the laws of the land, are the only terms to which the people will listen. There shall be no abridgement of the geography of the Republic. There is no Territory to spare; not an inch shall the rebels subtract from the Union. For themselves they may go to China or Africa, but the map of the ocean and gulf-bound Republic must not be defaced.

Mr. Botts draws a vivid picture of civil war and its attendant honors. But disunion and secession present a more terrible spectacle than that which covers his canvas. On this very subject Forney's *Press* well remarks:

> We can show him a flag disgraced by treachery, the constituted authorities of the land fleeing from the capital, and traitors entering it in triumph; a constitution so altered as to be offensive to every feeling of liberty; pirates swarming the seas, and bandits menacing every frontier; slavery overleaping Mason and Dixon's line, and flooding Independence Hall; patriotism treason, and treason power; a country degraded in the eyes of the world, and a citizenship which is only a badge of shame; the memories of '76 cancelled by the infamies of '61, and the teachings of our fathers superseded by the foolishness and sin of their children.

We could also point Mr. Botts to the grave of Democratic liberty and constitutional government. Anarchy would be introduced among us, with despotism as its only possible remedy. We think these are worse than the evils attending the labor of restoring obedience to law, and quelling this unholy rebellion.

DO THEY WANT PEACE?

Is it not a fact, seen, felt, known and acknowledged by every man in the Free States, that to have peace, to secure an observance of the rights of every individual and every State as guaranteed and defined in the Constitution, to permit the ordinary business of the country to go forward in its ordinary channels, and to spread prosperity all over this land, only a secession of hostilities on the part of the South and a return of the people of that section to their duty as citizens and patriots, are necessary? Answering this question as every honest man must, we see the baselessness of all excuses for the unhallowed strife, into which mad ambition and malignant hate of the traitors have plunged this lately prosperous country? They cry for peace, yet will not accept it save at the price of the nation's dishonor. They entreat us to be let alone, yet all the while wage war. They declaim over losses and charge to our account that which they have brought upon themselves. They maintain a struggle for rights that have never been endangered; and for their honor which nothing but their own acts have soiled.

Peace! Nobody wants war. The North shrinks from it with instinctive horror—the promptings of its conscience and intelligence—and would make any sacrifices to-day, consistent with duty to avoid it. But peace is not the object of the enemy. To secure it, to be restored to their old condition in the Union, to the full enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, to their former status in the eyes of the world, and to their perfect security, is easy. The way is not stopped, and the North is not relentless. Let them lay down their arms and resume their duties, sacrificing no part of their self respect nor one of their chartered privileges, and every musket now aimed at the South would be grounded in an instant, and in a day the din of war would cease. That they do not do this is evidence that their cry for peace is hollow, and their threat of war sincere. Let them then, have their choice. The North, thank God! will accept either.

WEEDING OUT.

In the progress of the fight with the rebels, the fact will be learned, sometimes by bitter loss, that not enough of the officers of the Army and Navy have gone South. This is a Nation whose pursuits have been those of peace. For the Army there has been but little employment since 1815, and for the Navy none. Either service is full of men of high rank, mature age, and inordinate conceit, who have never smelled powder save when burned for a salute or in target practice. It is not probable that they will all prove to be heroes in the hour of trial; nay it would be wonderful if at times the people were not compelled to groan over the disgrace which the incompetency of some and the poltroonery of others will inflict upon our arms. We shall come back at last after a little trial to younger men untrammeled by the traditions of the past and the routine of the present—men of genius whom the conflict will raise up from the ranks of the people. They may now be attached to the army, plodding over law-books, or following the plow. In three months the Government will be engaged in operations of a degree of magnitude unknown on this continent before; and then the lack of military genius may appear. We have an abundance of officers who can subdue Indian tribes, guard a fort, or drill a battalion; but where, if we may except Gen. Scott, have we the possessor of that genius which deals with, combines, organizes and sends to certain victory armies of 150,000 men? Are they not yet to be discovered? The country will not long endorse incompetency because it is covered by grey hairs, nor poltroonery because it was educated at West Point.

THE NEUTRALITY POLICY.

"Advices from Jefferson City since the meeting of the Legislature, confirm our statements as to the course recommended by Gov. Jackson in his consultations with other parties. He urges no such thing as the immediate secession of Missouri. He knows that were the minds of the people prepared for so precipitate a step, the condition of the State is not such as to render it judicious or safe. The geographical position of Missouri, surrounded on three sides by a cordon of Free States, is, to any one who will take the trouble to glance at the map, a sufficient argument in itself against assuming any hostile attitude towards the Union, especially in the helpless situation in which it now stands. Destitute of nearly every means of defense, it could ill afford to invite the aggressions of an Administration already too much inclined to overleap all barriers of resistance, and to do so would involve a risk which ought not to be wilfully or wantonly incurred. Under these circumstances secession would be little else than deliberate suicide.

"We understand it to be the wish of Gov. Jackson to make some arrangement with the Governors of Iowa, Kansas and Illinois, by which these States would hold to sustain Missouri in a neutral position. As at present advised, he thinks it would be out of the question to secure the co operation of the Governor of Illinois, owing, perhaps, to the extreme radical notions of that Executive, but if our information is correct he has already received a message from Governor Robinson, of Kansas, in reference to the subject. Although the proposition was not directly made, yet Governor Robinson seemed to entertain no doubt that if Missouri manifested a willingness to co-operate with Kansas, the latter State would join heartily in the project. We learn that Gov. Jackson entertains the idea of submitting the matter to the Legislature, with his approval.

"We see nothing improper in this. Missouri has no quarrel with any of her neighboring States, and it is manifestly her interest to preserve amicable relations with them all."

This delicate bit of sarcasm on political decency is from the Missouri *Republican*. We have only this to say in reply: When the Governor of Illinois demeans himself so much as to enter into a league with a traitor to shield a State from the consequences of non-performance of its duty in a time of public peril, he will find that he has raised a revolution at home, and that his seat will know him no more. There is no danger of such a crime nor such a catastrophe. Richard Yates is a man of sense, and a Union man against whomsoever opposes. His desire is for the supremacy of the Federal Government over the traitors by whom it is assailed. He will agree to head the Government forces and march into Missouri for the protection of the Union men, and for compelling her to refrain from treasonable acts; but guaranty her neutrality by treaty, that he has no power to make—never! We have no doubt that he recognizes Missouri as under the same obligations that have moved Illinois to take part in the national defence; and we are mistaken in the man if he adopt any line of policy that would release or absolve her. If Missouri wants peace, let her do the duties which rest upon all peace-loving communities, and she will have no reason to complain.

A CIVIL BUT UNNECESSARY OFFER.

The Toronto *Globe* of May 3d, speaking no doubt the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Canada, has the following which may be, withal, but the echo of ideas which have deep root across the water:

> We are just as well aware as any who in the plentitude of their wisdom may undertake to instruct us that it is neither consistent with the accepted policy nor with the general interests of Great Britain directly to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. We would not advocate such interference in the case before us. To the New York *Tribune* and other journals who "civilly decline" when nonsensical reports are set afloat of offers of men and fleets from England, we would reply by telling of the fox and the grapes. But some such aid as Great Britain has extended to the King of Italy, we would rejoice in seeing extended if necessary to the United States. At any rate a similar spirit should be, and we doubt not will be, exhibited by our Mother country. There are many ways in which England will be able to assist the cause of right without embarking in the quarrel. The Confederate States will not be allowed to purchase arms. But the United States will receive every facility. The English Government might with every propriety sell to them Enfield rifles and rifled cannon, the Americans not possessing proper facilities for manufacturing either. In very many ways we may do the Republic a good turn, which her people will not forget. Even should they do so, England is not dependent upon their consent for existence, and will, if unthanked, enjoy the consciousness of having done right—a matter not to be disregarded.
>
> Putting these considerations out of the way for the moment, we maintain that there are others of great importance which will induce Great Britain, if she can, without violating principle, to hasten the termination of the civil war. Already it has done her trade much injury, and if it continues, her loss must be immense. The preponderance of power is with the North. The South may prolong the contest indefinitely, but must in the end succumb. At any rate, it is evident that the way to hasten the advent of peace is not to support the Confederate States. Justice and interest both point Great Britain in the same direction. Suffering as she must do under the loss of trade and the partial, if not complete stoppage of the cotton supply, it would not be surprising if she were in a way which would not be offensive to the pride of the Americans, to do something towards removing the cause of her injury. Her counsels will be marked with less than their usual wisdom if she does not.

No doubt the Government of the United States would not only accept but properly appreciate any kind thing which the Government of Her Majesty might do in the way of tendering arms and munitions of war to meet a temporary emergency; but, we take it, no class of people in this country wish or look for the interference of Great Britain in our domestic quarrel. The powers that be are quite competent to deal with the rebellion.

Little Rhody.

All accounts agree in stating that the best equipped, drilled and prepared regiment sent to Washington is the Rhode Island corps commanded by Gov. Sprague. The uniform is the neatest and most serviceable that a soldier can possibly wear. Both officers and men wear a loose blue flannel shirt, made like a blouse, with black belt, and having fringes and pockets. The loose flannel is a good preventive of rheumatism when sleeping on the damp ground, and equally guards against extremes of heat, and does not show dirt. Their hats are black Kossuth hats, with the rim looped up on one side, (in this the color is ill-chosen—gray or light would be better, as cooler,) pantaloons all alike of dark gray, and heavy shoes. Shoes are much to be preferred to boots for marching. Then their blankets, instead of being worn in all sorts of ways and various colors, are all red, and rolled in a compact shape and slung exactly alike, from shoulder to hip, giving a very pretty effect of regular lines of color in a whole regiment.

The baggage, tents and cooking utensils are of the very best for camp life. In all these respects, as well as in discipline and good behavior, the 1,400 Rhode Island men are bright and shining lights before the regiments from other States.

The great thing to be provided against by our Northern marching regiments are the extremes of heat and cold, to which they will be exposed. Every tight-fitting military coat should be cast aside, and loose, easy garments introduced. Straw or light felt hats will be greatly needed as the season advances. Let it always be kept in mind that climate, exposure and bad habits kill ten men where the bullet and bayonet destroys one.

Down in Pope County.

A correspondent writes to us from Pope county, that the Union men there are apprehensive of a raid from Paducah, Ky., which is represented to be a secession den of the very worst description. He says that a Mr. Fritz of that county, who has ten or twelve thousand dollars on deposit in the Paducah banks, cannot get it, the banks refusing to redeem their certificates on the grounds that Paducah has seceded from the Union, and they do not feel bound to pay what they owe to "foreigners." This is a jovial state of things.

Our informant states that a majority of the Democracy of Pope county follow Douglas's lead and stand true to the Union, though several "jockey" professional gentlemen are secessionists, and adhere to Breckinridge, Yancey, Davis & Co.

Judicial Convention.

A convention of the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, and Mercer, constituting the tenth judicial circuit, was held at Monmouth on the 7th inst., at which Charles B. Lawrence, of Warren county, was nominated, without a dissenting vote, for the office of circuit judge, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending David L. Hough, of LaSalle county, for the office of clerk of the Supreme Court, for the 3d Grand Division of this State.

THE "CHURCHMAN" DEAD.—The New York *Churchman* issued its last number on Thursday last. It has always been the recognized organ of the "High Church" portion of the Episcopal communion. It is a fact worth recording that the *Churchman* was ushered into existence thirty-one years ago this month, upon the accession of Bishop Onderdonk to the Episcopate, and through his influence; and that it gives up its existence simultaneously with the decease of its founder. The immediate cause of its death is the failure of subscribers South, where it has always been a favorite, to pay their indebtedness. The remote cause, was the accession to its editorial charge of a Mr. Ramsay, an Englishman, whose personalities and Anglicisms combined gave much offence to its former friends, and they thereupon "cut it," and the cut unquestionably helped to accelerate its unhappy fate.

HUNGARIANS FOR THE WAR.—The celebrated Col. Asboth, a distinguished leader in the Hungarian revolution, and now a resident of New York, is engaged in raising a military organization for the war, to be composed of his countrymen. The Hungarians are not only a military people—most of them in this country having seen active service—but they are patriotic and trustworthy. They will prove strong auxiliaries to the noble army of the Union.

MARCUS J. PARROTT.—This gentleman has returned from Washington to his home in Kansas, and will be a candidate for the coming Congress.

THE SIX REGIMENTS.—The six Illinois regiments already mustered into the service of the United States are numbered as follows, commencing with the number seven, as there were six regiments of Illinois volunteers in the Mexican war: Col. Cook's seventh; Col. Oglesby's, eighth; Col. Payne's ninth; Col. Prentiss's, tenth; Col. Wallace's eleventh; Col. McArthur's, twelfth.

The rank of the Colonels is fixed upon by the Governor in the following order—Cols. Prentiss, Oglesby, Cook, Paine, Wallace, McArthur. The regiments are stationed as follows: The seventh at Alton; the eighth, ninth and tenth at Cairo; the eleventh at Villa Ridge, ten miles north of Cairo, and the twelfth is yet at Camp Yates, in daily expectation of marching orders.—*Illinois Journal.*

THE TRUMPET.—The government has advised the commanding officers of regular regiments (and the advice applies to all others) to increase battalion and field drill, were the small arms' exercise to be neglected thereby. "Soldiers must understand the trumpet. Human voices cannot be intelligible on the field of battle. There is a probability that in all cases open fighting will be announced exclusively by the brazen instrument." General Scott is about to issue a general order on the subject.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.—The reports of the Southern press that Gen. Scott is crippled with gout, afflicted with rheumatism, and feeble and infirm, are without the least foundation. He is out daily among the troops, active, energetic, and jovial, and alights from his carriage with the agility of youth.

☞ Some alarm is produced in Union circles by the rumor that the Virginians have hit upon a plan for taking Fort Monroe which has never yet been known to fail. It is said that they propose to smuggle Floyd into it, who is expected to steal it.

☞ For five propellers of Cromwell's line, the Government paid the New Yorkers five hundred and eighty thousand dollars—a profit to the owners of over a hundred thousand dollars.

FROM CAIRO.

Interesting Interview of Col. Prentiss with Col. Tilghman and Col. Wickliffe of Kentucky—An Entente Cordiale between Illinois and Kentucky.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., May 6, 1861.

Col. Lloyd Tilghman commanding the western division of Kentucky Militia, including Paducah and Columbus, places that have been considered as menacing our troops here, called, in company with Col. Wickliffe of Kentucky, upon Col. Prentiss—commandant at this place. It really seems that the candor of their expressions and the purity of their motives were above a doubt. It is profoundly gratifying that all official communications and those from prominent citizens from the border States in reference to our partial blockade of this confluence have intimated peace, and love of the Union, consistently with their high toned sense of State honor. If, as such prominent citizens of Kentucky as have honored us with a visit, solemnly aver, Kentucky's sentiments are like theirs, we say, God bless Old Kentuck forever. May not the shade of jealousy ever pass between us. It is gratifying in these times to be reassured from distinguished sources that the spirit of State feud and hostile invasion "shall never cross Kentucky's soil from any quarter—that she shall remain *intact!*" The following is the bulk of their interview. It is important.

Col. Tilghman: "I have visited you, sir, for the purpose of a little official intercourse with reference to the late questions which have excited the people of Kentucky, and to cultivate, as far as in my power, peaceful relations. Some portions of the public press have erroneously used the name of Kentucky, the name of her organized militia under my command, and my own name in referring to the hostile movement of troops against you from Tennessee." [Col. Tilghman referred to an article in the *Louisville Journal* which stated that hostile movements from Tennessee could go through Kentucky only by the aid of troops under Col. Tilghman's command. He characterized the statement in severe terms, and said that Kentucky was still in the Union and had no stronger wish than to remain so.]

Col. Prentiss: "I can hardly express, gentlemen, how gratifying it is to me to find these the sentiments of all the leading men I have met from your side of the river. I assure you, that, so far as I understand the sentiments of my State, my command and myself, those friendly feelings are cordially reciprocated. We must, however, when we understand that certain points in either Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri are menacing us, prepare to defend them."

Col. Tilghman: "Let me say, in deference to Tennessee, that so far as her authorities and official acts are concerned, she was, three days ago, in the Union. I have just come from there, where, in an official capacity I defined to them, firmly and effectually, the policy of my State. She has a mercurial population, like every State, that is hard to control. But I feel fully authorized to say, in deference to Governor Harris with whom I had an interview, and in deference to the State of Tennessee, that there are no hostile menaces toward you."

Col. Prentiss: "I want you to understand me that in designating certain points as hostile and menacing, I am far from including the whole State. As to Memphis, I am *reliably* informed that bodies are arming and drilling with a proposed destination to some place north; and I will say to you frankly, that we are prepared for the attack and await it. But I am inclined to think they are the mob, without official encouragement."

Col. Tilghman: "Yes, sir, I feel authorized to express that view of it. The press ought to be restrained in its ready circulation of errors. There is not a word of truth in the statement of there being 12,000 men at Paducah for invasion; or, as to the concentration of troops in any part of Kentucky, under my control. As to the recent arrival of arms at Columbus, they were the property of the State. This, as her right, Illinois cannot raise an objection to. Kentucky has her own rights to defend and no State can do it more powerfully. She is a warm and generous friend, but a hearty enemy. We do not wish war. We are now electing our Representatives to Congress, with the intention of holding out the olive branch. But the commerce of Kentucky is large, and our people do not understand how much of it is to be interrupted *in transitu*. They feel that they cannot ship a barrel of flour without being subjected to this system of *espionage*, which is entirely inadmissible."

Col. Prentiss: "I am instructed to seize no property unless I have information that such property consists of munitions of war, destined to the enemies of the United States Government."

Col. Tilghman: "Then you would not consider munitions of war shipped to Kentucky, under her authority, as contraband?"

Col. Prentiss: "That would depend upon the point whether Columbus is arming and menacing us."

Col. Tilghman: "They have not been and are not—allow me to say."

Col. Prentiss: "Then I have been misinformed. Generally there would be no detention of munitions of war destined to the authorities of Kentucky."

Col. Tilghman: "The position I wish to assume, is, that Kentucky is the peer of Illinois, and would not consent to anything of the kind, under any pretense. Kentucky probably would never consent to the blockade of the Ohio."

Col. Prentiss: "But if, as you say, Kentucky is a loyal State, she would *have* to allow the blockading of the Ohio. I assure you Illinois would allow it, if required by the General Government. Kentucky has not done her full duty to the Government. She has not furnished her quota of troops upon the demand of the President, in defense of the National flag; and this shows we are right in apprehending certain disaffected and disloyal communities which rule to some extent the sentiment of the State."

Col. Tilghman: "I frankly acknowledge that you have the advantage of me there. But after my intercourse with you, and reassuring you of the groundlessness of your fears in my official capacity, it would be very inconsistent with your previous intimations, for you to credit counter rumors. My dear sir, there are not, organized, fifty men, in Western Kentucky, outside of my command."

Col Prentiss: "As soon as our force is completely organized here I intend to visit the other side."

Col Tilghman: "We shall receive you with every kindness. The position of Illinois and Kentucky relatively is very delicate; and on that account allow me to say that I hope you will continue in command here. Affairs must be managed on both sides with calmness. I think there is hardly a man in a hundred in the State of Kentucky, but would fight for the old Constitution, as intrepreted by the Supreme Court. I am highly gratified at this interview, and I hope to see yourself and staff over there some day."

It is the general opinion here that many men would have ere this embroiled us in a useless, unreasonable war with Kentucky; but Col. Prentiss, while he has pacified these feelings and forestalled war, has always impressed his visitors with his firmness and rigorous adherence to his duty and his orders without anticipating a policy of any kind for his State or Government. W. H.

BANNER FOR CAPT. SMITH'S ARTILLERY.

CAMP SMITH, NEAR CAIRO, April 30th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Chicago Light Artillery, at their Camp, held on the 30th day of April, 1861, Captain James Smith in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Chicago Light Artillery have been presented with a beautiful silk National flag by Miss KATE STURGES, of Chicago, by the hand of her brother, GEORGE STURGES, therefore,

Resolved, That we appreciate the patriotic motive that prompted Miss KATE in making and presenting us with so beautiful National Flag, and we do hereby, as a company, return to her our heartfelt thanks for her generous gift, at the same time assuring her, that so long as there is a *traitor* in our land that flag shall wave over the survivors of the Chicago Light Artillery until victory is ours, or not one man of us shall remain to carry it.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to Miss KATE STURGES, and the Chicago papers.

JAMES SMITH, Chm'n.
W. C. G. L. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

Letter from one of the Persecuted.

[The following is from a worthy and excellent man, who with his family, was expelled from Pope county, Ill., for the crime of being a Republican.]

RICHVIEW, Ill., May 1st, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The losses which we have sustained, connected with our expulsion from Pope county, Illinois, including robbery, damage, sacrifice, and removal, amounts to much more than we at first supposed it would be, say from $1,200 to $1,500, about half of what our pecuniary worth was; and in case that we should fail to make collections for articles sold, it will still be more. This has reduced us to circumstances of great necessity; but Christ said, "blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake." It is very gratifying indeed, to know that our persecutors had nothing to charge against us that is immoral, or that which the law of God, or the law of the land condemns. Our hearts have been cheered, in the time of distress, by strange friends expressing their sympathies, and feeling it a privilege to share with us in our losses. One kind Christian sister, whom I never saw, sent her blessing, with $5; two ministers, $2 each, and one, $1; a Christian brother, $1, and several sympathizing Christian friends, about $5 more. This is more than giving a "drink of cold water." May God's richest blessings be their reward.

The secessionists in this part of "Egypt," are growing more mild, and many of them have abandoned their disunion principles, and with the exception of four or five of the Southern counties, our State may be said to be a unit against secession.

The cloud of gloom overhanging this part of the State, is fast disappearing, and we trust the Union States may adhere to the principles of justice, love and mercy, and avert the evil with which we have been threatened. May God speed the right.

It may be gratifying to you to learn that I have no disposition to relax my efforts to promote the cause of Christ, and of Liberty and human elevation.

In haste, yours truly,
JAS. M. WEST, Colp. A. M. A.

Andrew Johnson.

When Andrew Johnson left Washington he was anxious to reach home in the shortest time possible, on account of his wife, who was reported to be at the point of death, and that is the reason he went by the Southern route, through Virginia, exposing himself to insult, instead of the Northern route. Since his return, his wife's health has been precarious, and the people have not troubled him for and expression of his views; but it is believed by those direct from Tennessee, that he is still true to the Union, and that the people of Eastern Tennessee will sustain him.

AFFAIRS AT OWENSBORO.—The Owensboro (Ky.) *Shield*, a disunion paper, says a perfect reign of terror exists there. Many Union men of the highest standing have received anonymous notification to leave the place, and some are actually preparing to leave.

PLEASANT READING FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from Southern Journals.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 3d.]

THE VANDALIC ADMINISTRATION.

We know of no other designation so appropriate as this for "the powers that be" in Washington, in the present year of Our Lord, the year that will be noted in history as the one in which the most powerful confederacy of ancient or modern times was destroyed because of the injury and injustice which one section of it persistently attempted to inflict upon the other.

It is now clearly evident that the turbulent and ferocious elements of Northern society, and the agrarians, chafing at being confined to the limits of the rude North, have looked with eager gaze towards the fruitful fields, the magnificent territory of the Sunny South, and desired its possession. The object, it is plain, has been and is, by the agency of the Washington Government, to carry out their unhallowed designs—designs utterly at variance with well regulated liberty, with civilization and with religion. The Black Republican organization being formed, the Abolitionists gave it their support, and the combined party, seeking strength, soon found it in an alliance with the men we have spoken of, who, seeing a chance for seizing the reins of power, eagerly availed themselves of it. Thus was formed the party which is now represented by the Washington Government.

The Chicago platform was Vandalic in conception, construction and design. Lincoln, who was carried into power upon it, has fully proved that, so far as intentions go, he is the worthy chief of the Vandal horde. His associates in the Government, by their participation in or assent to all his Vandalic doing, and those of his subordinates, are evidently willing instruments, worthy of the confidence reposed in them by him, and those on whose support he mainly relies—and who expect him to carry out their hellish designs.

There is abundant evidence, from the appointment of Carl Schurz to the present time, in every act and deed of the Lincoln Cabinet, that these men—the terror of the peaceful, the moral and the industrious members of society—have attained their object. They formed an alliance for the purpose of controlling it, and they succeeded. Power was gained by the combined party, and they, after a brief struggle, triumphantly seized the ruins. No one can doubt, in view of events that are daily occurring, that the men we have alluded to—the most radical of the Northern population—now mould, control and direct the action of the Cabinet at Washington. More than this, they have inaugurated a reign of terror throughout the North, and before its absolute decrees, all men, high and low, rich and poor, are forced to bend the knee. Not one has strength to withstand them.

We heard but recently of an united North to defend and preserve the Union—now we hear of an united North to subjugate the South. The change is rapid. It shows the increasing strength of those whose permanent success would be destructive of liberty. These are the enemies the South has to combat. A Southern victory at Washington would not only strike terror into their ranks, but go far towards releasing the good and estimable people of the North from a thraldom which has become as terrible as it is degrading. We hope to have the pleasure, ere many days, of chronicling the glorious achievement.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The following from the Natchez *Courier* is a fine specimen of the way in which the report of the resignation of Gen. Scott was received at the South:

> We have no doubt of Gen. Scott's resignation. We have never had a doubt of it since it was first whispered. It was like the man and the hero, and such we believe him to be. He never could draw his sword against Virginia. He won his laurels under a united government, and now that the Union is destroyed, he could not tarnish them in an attempt to subdue a section.
>
> We entertain no doubt that a surveillance has been placed upon telegraphic dispatches from Washington city. The press but hears indirectly from that place. Gen. Scott's announced resignation was heard of last Saturday through private hands alone, and then only in messages to the South. The North was not apprised of it, while the lines were full of such dispatches as would pander to the fever of northern feeling. We have little doubt that every communication of the fact that General Scott had resigned was scrupulously suppressed as far as could be. The demoralizing effect of the news upon the northern armies—its moral influence upon the world—were too well known, and the damaging fact had to be concealed.
>
> What meant the report of Gen. Wool's taking command at New York—the former headquarters of Scott? What meant the silence of all reports from Washington?—but that the old hero had resigned, and that the administration had refused to accept that resignation, and had deprived him of intercourse with the world by telegraph or letter?
>
> Thank God! If the report we publish to day be true, (and we believe it is so, for it is from a reliable source), the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane has been his own bearer of dispatches to Richmond, and is the guest of a friendly governor, and not the officer of a miserable trickster and despot.

A FORLORN HOPE.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, having at last realized the unanimity of the North in the present struggle, deceives itself with the hope that the tremendous uprising it sees is only the result of a temporary excitement. It says:

> The furor of war which absorbs the North to that degree that Yankees have ceased to calculate, will not, and cannot be a long-lived sentiment. Invasion of the South is simply *la mode*, the fashion, the excitement of the hour. Just as they ran mad after Jenny Lind, the Japanese Tommy, Kossuth, Morus Multicaulis, spirit rappings, and every other new bubble, so they now delight in the great delirium of a civil war, and intoxicate their brains with the thoughts of blood and plunder. When all the individuals of a nation have been occupied from their birth with ledgers and cash books, dollars and cents, the humdrum existence of trade or traffic, a "sensation" becomes a necessity to their mental constitution.
>
> The tremendous outburst of ferocity that we witness in the Northern States, is the repetition of the most common traits of their national character. It is the fashion of the day, the humbug of the hour, and it will cease as suddenly as it had commenced. Like straw on fire, the periodical sensations of the North make a great flame, but sink to the ashes and the dust of indifference as swiftly as they sprang. It is easy, and to them amusing, to indulge their tastes of this sort in bloody talk about invading the South, in mobbing the few among them hitherto suspected of sympathy with us, in joining volunteer companies, running off to cities like Washington, by way of Annapolis, where no brick-bats are on the road; but in three or four weeks the superfluous gas will be gone, and Yankee will be Yankee again.

Latest From Pensacola.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes, Monday night last, the 29th, the following latest intelligence from the seat of war:

The sloop Merit, which left Mobile last Thursday evening for this place, went ashore at Perdido river Saturday night. Capt. Masterson and Mr. d'Mers, of New Orleans a passenger, came to Pensacola this morning, and obtained a boat to visit the wreck. Her cargo was valued at $2000, consisting of cigars and luxuries in general—greatly needed at this time.

About 10 o'clock this morning the sound of big guns came booming over the quiet waters. In a moment all was commotion and excitement—a thousand eyes were turned in the direction of Warrington and the fleet, the soldiers hallooed, and the boys too—and all seemed rejoiced that the long looked for hour had arrived. Some sought elevated places, and with glasses scanned the sea and shore. On our side all seemed as quiet as a summer's morn. A few moments more and a cloud of white smoke rising from the fleet explained matters. A salute, probably to an officer from Pickens, or to the arrival of a new companion to their troubles. An angry wind is now howling in their midst—would to Heaven that to-morrow's sun may find them stranded on Santa Rosa's beach.

The batteries being erected for the protection of Pensacola city are rapidly approaching completion. That one on the east side is christened the "Ladies' Battery," in compliment to the beautiful and patriotic ladies of Pensacola, who have been unceasing in their labors for friends and country since war's inauguration.

The railroad connecting Montgomery and Pensacola will be completed by Wednesday or Thursday, and then the big guns of which we have heard such talk will arrive. They are the fellows to bring about peace—not "Peace Congresses."

I told you a day or two ago, on the authority of a pilot, that several batteries had been erected on the outside of Pickens—I saw nothing of them on Saturday—at least where he represented them to be. Pickens herself mounts two hundred and fifty guns—it looks like that ought to be enough without putting more outside.

P. S.—8½ O'CLOCK P. M.—Just as I am closing, the steamer Tom. Murry brings a report from the Yard that two deserters from Pickens were picked up on Santa Rosa beach, and are aboard the coast-guard boat, awaiting instructions from Gen. Bragg as to their disposition. They are reported as having given the forces on the Island at 960 men; all busy in erecting batteries, &c. The deserters were reported as without shirts or breeches—naked.

LATER—9 O'CLOCK P. M.—All the above is *true*—and more, too. I have seen the man who took them from the Island. They have been sent to Gen. Bragg. They were naked, but have been supplied with clothes. The enemy are now on the extreme east end of Santa Rosa Island, fortifying.* They have marines stationed there.

[If they are on the extreme eastern end of Santa Rosa Island, they are between thirty and forty miles from Fort Pickens. If they are fortifying at this point, their intent doubtless is to command the Sound, through which an entrance to Pensacola Bay may be made by light draught craft. The blockade of the port would not be "thorough" unless this Sound entrance were closed.—ED.]

Slemmer and Armstrong.

Now that a court martial has given its verdict on the conduct of Armstrong, how glorious does that of Lieut. Slemmer appear. It is all the more commendable from the fact that while the superior failed in the performance of his duty, through imbecility, treachery, or both, the subordinate undertook the defence of Fort Pickens and executed his purpose. With the decision and promptitude of a true soldier and officer, he spiked the guns of Fort Barrancas; ordered the destruction of all the powder, stores, &c. therein; and with thirty men and muskets threw himself into the fort, defending it for months until he was reinforced. Slemmer is the fitting compeer of Anderson. Both have proved themselves to be "good and faithful servants" of a country which will not forget their services. A third name has since been added to the list, that of Lieut. Jones, of Harper's Ferry. How war brightens or blackens reputations, preparing them with its aquafortis test to be laid up in the cabinet of history.

From Fort Monroe.

[From the Taunton Gazette.]

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Fort Monroe, containing an excellent narrative of the experience of our military friends from this place in reaching and occupying that position:

FORT MONROE, April 22, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND: I am just informed that a schooner will take letters to Boston. I have been so busy one way and another, that I have not had a moment to write since entering the fort.

Our passage from Fall River to New York was very long (from 11 1-4 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock p. m), and as tedious as long to most. For want of cooks, we were not well supplied with eatables. The vessel was not well ballasted, and we were overloaded and unfit for the voyage. Arriving at New York, the vessel was ballasted by filling her hold with coal, and from thence on we had a pleasant passage. At New York we spent Thursday night on board the boat at the wharf; the officers taking tea at the Astor House, by invitation of the keeper. About 4 o'clock Friday morning we left New York and had a pleasant passage. Mr. Stetson of the Astor put on board the boat a number of servants, and we were able to get a fair supply of food.

We arrived off this Fort at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, but stood off again, fearing to go in lest it might be in the hands of the seceders. While we approached the coast of Virginia, we selected about one hundred of the sharp-shooters, and required them to be ready at a moment's notice, in order to be prepared for any vessel lying in wait for us. At about 3 o'clock a. m., a steamer hove in sight, and immediately threw up signal rockets. We put out all the lights in the boat, called up the shooters, all of whose guns were loaded with ball, and placed a guard so that the rest of the men should not rush on deck and upset the boat. The other steamer then put out her lights, and we were somewhat anxious for a time. Indeed many of us did not take off our clothes or sleep a wink that night. We waited until sunrise, when the U. S. flag was run up on the Fort, and we gave it hearty cheers, I assure you; glad to see it we were, on many accounts.

On arrival at the wharf, we were disembarked and marched into the Fort. Glad enough were the officers and soldiers in the Fort. They had been doing a very laborious duty, and were exceedingly anxious lest they should be surprised. The Fort is a beautiful place; encloses 80 acres of land; has a wall between 45 and 50 feet high, of brick and stone, and from 35 to 40 feet wide; has a moat about it some 35 feet wide in most places, and six feet depth of water in the moat. Three hundred guns, besides a large number of mortars, can be placed in the casemate and on parapets. In case of a siege—that is on all sides—6,000 men would be required to properly man the guns. Five men can work the guns, but there should be seven, and there should be in such a case, three distinct parties to take their turns at the guns, or reliefs, as they are called. Outside of the moat are water batteries. The danger now would come from the land side. On that side there are no casemates, except those which protect the gates. The Fort is built on a point of land of about 120 acres, and is connected with the main land by a long strip of land 200 feet wide and a mile and a quarter or more long. You see if the place is assaulted, the forces must come over this strip of sandy land. Now pointed over this strip of land are a large number of guns of heavy caliber, and a number of mortars; and any forces coming over would be exposed to a terrible fire, and no doubt destroyed. In addition to this strip, there is another long and narrow strip that, with a bridge, leads to Hampton. The bridge is now down, and a picket guard is established on either side; on one side by the regulars, and on the other by the Hampton people. The guard is more than a mile out from the Fort. The guard (regulars thus far) feel that it is very uncertain whether they return to the Fort alive, when they go out there. Sixty acres are inclosed by the Fort, the other sixty are built upon, and it is quite a watering place. Sentinels are set all over the village outside at night. These buildings will probably be destroyed soon, as they would afford aid to an enemy, and will be in the way in case of an attack. There is a large hotel, owned partly and kept by a Union man—a brother of Willard, at Washington.

The Government machine shop is outside the walls, and is now operated by machinists from our companies, John C. Briggs being foreman. Nearly all outsiders are strong Secessionists, and are by degrees leaving, as they know they would be destroyed if they did not. Inside the Fort there are several three-story brick houses, and several long ranges of barracks, barns, storehouses, a church, and in addition, a number of houses, as they call them, built in the casemates, which are arches in the walls, ten feet high and as many wide, in which, when the fort is in war condition, the guns are placed, firing them, of course, through holes in the walls. These arches are divided across the middle and formed into two rooms. The officers of our several companies, as well as many of those here, occupy these houses.

The officers of the Fort here are extremely pleasant.

BALTIMORE USED UP.

Blasting Effect of Secession and Mob Rule.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5—10 P. M.—At whosoever door the fault lies, Baltimore is now reaping the fruits of treason, which was allowed to take root in her midst. Citizens whose means are embarked in commercial interests are desponding, many asserting that Baltimore has received a blow from which she will never recover, and the most hopeful admitting that her growth and prosperity has been checked, and that years will be required for her to recover the position she occupied a fortnight since.

There is absolutely nothing doing in the way of trade. Two weeks since hundreds of small sail, from up and down the bay, were moored in the Basin, and lying three and four tiers deep from the wharf. Nearly all were taking in merchandise for different districts of the State, when the order came from the omnipotent Police Board, laying an embargo on all exports. To-day not a dozen of the craft mentioned are in the Basin, and intelligence has been received that Philadelphia merchants have grasped at and secured the trade, and the same vessels are now moving to and from that port, thorough the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The mechanic arts are also paralyzed, and untold numbers of industrious people are unemployed, and with only hopes of a better time. Hundreds of workmen are sent for from Philadelphia, to be employed in the Federal City; but not one has been invited from the city in whose streets Federal troops were murdered.

Not a sale of real estate within the city limits has been reported since the day of the riot; and were a forced sale to take place to-day, houses and lots would not realize 50 per cent of the amount they would readily command but a few days since. The hotels are empty; they have always been warm sympathisers with the secession movement, but alarming symptoms of a tardy conversion to the Union feeling have now exhibited themselves. As one very expressively remarked, he'd "got his belly full of secession, and it didn't agree with his constitution."

Amidst all this, the Northern Central Railroad Company, signifying their distrust of the future of Baltimore, have removed their offices to Harrisburgh, where they can have some assurance of safety, and they be allowed to manage their affairs without interference from the police.

To-day, Capt. McDonald, U. S. A., opened a recruiting office here, and it is not improbable that a good many of the unemployed will seek the means of livelihood in the service. He has had a correspondence with the authorities, and has been promised protection.

As I have informed you day by day by telegraph, the Union men are constantly adding to their numbers, and to-day the Secessionists are in a small minority—probably not one quarter of the aggregate vote of the city. But the Union sentiment is not such a Union sentiment as you see North. It is passive and hopeful, except among the roughs and young men, who alone of the whole party, exhibit any pluck. Greg. Barrett, the leader of the "Rip-Raps," has already, on his own responsibility, sent two companies to Washington from his crowd, who to day are enrolled in the militia stationed there; and 120 more, under Wash. Hickman, tired of the inactivity which the Union men here have exhibited, left for Pennsylvania, and there enrolled into one of the regiments from that State.

After much thought of, and investigation into the state of the Union sentiment in Baltimore, I am satisfied that the only reason why Baltimore to-day is not in the hands of the Secessionists is because they fear, not the Union strength, but Fort McHenry and the 20,000 United States troops from the North and the South that could at any moment wipe the city from the map of Maryland.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.—Considerable progress has been made within the past few days in the organization of this regiment, and its affairs are now in a most promising condition.

It was originally designed to compose the regiment entirely of Italians, and, as far as possible, of those who had seen service. Since then the plan has been modified, to admit other nationalities.

The regiment at present numbers nearly five hundred men, who are divided into six companies; two being composed of Italians, two of Germans, and the remaining two respectively of Hungarians and Spaniards. A number of propositions have been made to fill the four vacant companies, and it is probable that the full regiment will be completed early next week. The regimental officers are as follows: Colonel D'Utassy, Lieutenant Colonel Repetti, Major Lewis Tinelli, Adjutant Tacatz, Quartermaster Schermerhorn, Paymaster Chas. S. Norton, Commissary Molo.

These officers have nearly all served with distinction in the European wars, several of them in higher grades than they now occupy. Colonel D'Utassy has distinguished himself in the Hungarian, Turkish, French and Austrian armies; Lieut-Colonel Repetti was an officer under Garibaldi in 1848; Major Tinelli fought in the Sardinian army in 1831, and in the revolution of 1831, organized the municipal guard of the province of Como, from which place he was banished upon the failure of the revolutionists; Adjutant Tacatz served in the Hungarian Hussars, in which service he received many wounds, while Commissary Molo occupied a like position in the Italian army. Thus, it will be seen that no further comment upon the valor or efficiency of these officers is needed.

The regiment is organized upon the plan of the celebrated Italian Bersaglieri, which rendered such efficient service during the Crimean war. The uniform, which is precisely similar to that of the Bersaglieri, is composed of blue frock coat and pants with red trimmings, a low crowned felt hat and gaiters, and will cost, with knapsack and equipments, $24 per man. The arm will be the Swiss rifle, with sabre bayonet.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE INCREASE IN THE ARMY.—Of the new additions to the army, it is said that three regiments will be composed of cavalry. We have now 2,000 of this class of soldiers, which are considered not enough. The total number of men to be enlisted, to increase the army to 25,000 men, must be 7,580. The extra enlistments recorded in the line since the President's proclamation have been more than neutralized by the disaffection and disorganization of the Texas troops.

AN INSURANCE VIEW.

War Risks of Life Insurance—Letter from Elizur Wright.

Elizur Wright, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Insurance Commissioners, having been applied to for information concerning war risks in life insurance policies, writes the following letter:

"OFFICE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS, BOSTON, April 21, 1861.

"MY DEAR SIR:—My opinion, not mathematically a very positive one, as to the proper rate to be charged on northern lives for permission to engage in the military service of the government in the present emergency, was formed some time ago, after a careful consideration of the facts then within my reach, and thus far I have seen no reason to change it.

"The military statistics which we have, assuming their accuracy, throw but a feeble and flickering light on the question of military risks. Taking modern wars of first-rate European powers along with our own military experience, the extra mortality varies all the way from 0 up to 20 per cent. per annum on the mean force. This extra mortality may be divided into three parts:

"First—The enhancement of ordinary diseases, which varies according to circumstances of commissariat, medical arrangements, climate, fatigue marches, etc., etc.

"Second—Deaths from casualties in action; the ratio of these to the forces engaged in the service has varied greatly, but not so much as that of the deaths by disease, and it is not nearly so large. In man very important wars it has been less than one per cent.

"Third—The mortality which shows itself after the war, from disease or vicious habits contracted in the service. As to the amount of this we are left entirely to conjecture. It must be considerable for the mass, but would probably not be large for such lives as in times of peace resort to life insurance, and could be guarded against in some measure as to lives seeking insurance now by judicious selection. Men of character may undergo great hardships with even beneficial effect on their vitality.

"Allowing to blind fortune its full share in the government of military matters, it is obvious enough that the ratio of mortality in past wars has depended greatly on the palpable circumstances belonging to each, and that in predicting that which will rule in the present war we must carefully consider the relative position, strength and means of the parties. This war has really no precedent in the history of the world, either among foreign, civil or servile wars.

"A government cordially supported by eighteen millions of people, possessed of ample means, inspired with a common enthusiasm, is called on to suppress a rebellion got up, amidst a population of ten millions, more than one third of whom are slaves, by a small minority of the free population, and entirely in their interest. The country controlled by the conspirators has no navy, small manufactures, little available wealth at home, and no credit abroad. It appears to me that while the war may cost the insurgents much blood, the Government must be sadly deficient in both statesmanship and generalship, if it does not conquer a permanent peace at a very moderate cost of life on its part. Whatever prejudices or predilections may be entertained at the North, a military necessity now dictates that property in slaves, the cause of rebellion, must be sacrificed for the salvation of the country. Such sacrifice involves nothing barbarous, wasteful of life, or beyond the constitutional power of government at such an emergency.

"It will necessarily take place by throwing upon southern soil at two or three commanding points, sufficient force to ensure the protection of life, liberty and all other species of property to all the population who will stand by their allegiance to the government or return to it. The peculiar institution of the South renders it impossible for its extemporized government to concentrate a force sufficient to parry a blow of this sort, and it must necessarily make the best terms it can—among which will doubtless be a stipulation for the extinguishment of that claim of property in man which caused the war.

"The Montgomery government, even if it had full time to organize, consolidate and avail itself of all possible resources, would only be strong for aggressive war on a weak people. If the British government, at the time of our revolution, had had no slaves of its own and only the Slave States to subdue, I think the forces it landed on Southern soil would have done the work without suffering an extra mortality of more than one per cent. And while our government can have two hundred thousand troops for the arming, I do not believe it need sacrifice one per cent. of its army, or more than the time between this and July 4th, to end the question and seal the perpetuity of the Union.

"There has been great danger that the conspiracy would gain some important advantage over our government while it was in a disguised state; but that is passed. Now I can liken the war only to that between the enraged bull and the locomotive. The natural brute is sure to get the worst of it, while with caution and a cow-catcher, the artificial will convert its antagonist into harmless beef with no material damage to itself.

"From all these considerations I am inclined to think the chances are in favor of the companies not losing by granting military permits at two per cent. But their position is so strong that I think they can shoulder some loss, and their constituents would cheerfully justify them in doing it. True prudence seems to be just now in over doing rather than under-doing. The flag must be sustained or our institutions sink into a common ruin.

Yours truly,
"ELIZUR WRIGHT."

The Capture of the 450 U. S. Troops in Texas.

We copy from the New Orleans *Delta* of the 3d inst. the following account of the capture of the U. S. troops who were on the point of leaving Indianola for the North. From this account, it appears that by the aid of *eight thousand Texans*,—not *eight hundred*, as stated in our despatch—and the treachery of a portion of the officers, these *valiant* Texans were enabled to make prisoners of 450 *unarmed* United States soldiers. A glorious deed for the pen of history to record:

Passengers who arrived in this city last evening, from Galveston via Berwick's Bay and the Opelousas railroad, brought the cheering news that Col. Van Dorn had succeeded in making prisoners of the United States troops lately reported as quartered at Green Lake, near Indianola. At last accounts they had taken possession of the city of Indianola, of a quantity of arms deposited there, and of two schooners, upon which they contemplated leaving the State. These troops consisted of Companies A, F and I, of the 3d Infantry, Companies C and K of the 1st Infantry, and Companies A and D of the 8th Infantry—comprising in all four hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Sibley. The total number of officers was between thirty-five and forty.

Colonel Van Dorn, who had undertaken the expedition against them, is reported to have raised a force of 8000 mounted men within five days after his arrival in Texas for the purpose. With these he marched against them, but reached Indianola to find that they had left on the two schooners. Fortunately, however, they found these vessels too small for their numbers, and fifty were sent back to provide further means of conveyance, and before these could accomplish their object, they were captured, and as it was learned that the schooners were to wait outside the bay for them, Col. Van Dorn resolved to go in pursuit. He chartered three steamers for the purpose, and erecting guards, with bales of cotton on them, to protect his men against the musketry of the United States troops, he went after them, soon came up with them, and called on them to surrender. After some little parley, seeing the hopelessness of resistance, the demand was complied with, and they were triumphantly carried back to Indianola. The steamship General Rusk, with three pieces of artillery, and 120 men under Major Nichols, had also been sent round to intercept them. Here their arms were taken possession of by Col. Van Dorn. The officers were put upon parole, but we have the pleasure of recording that Majors Larkin, Smith and Bunnells, of Virginia, at once resigned their commissions.

The men were tendered their choice of joining the Confederate Army, or of giving their parole not to fight with our enemies during the war. It was not known which they would choose, but it was believe that it would be the former.

It is scarcely necessary to state that private property was respected throughout the affair.

A report reaches us through the same channel as the foregoing intelligence, that seven companies, comprising about five hundred men, from Forts Bliss, Lancaster, and others in the West, were on their way thence, and had entrenched themselves at Fort Clark with the intention of showing fight. The whole country, however, is aroused, and they will doubtless have changed this resolution ere this, if they really ever made it.

Hurrah for Texas!

☞ People may talk about General Scott's age and infirmities, but we notice that by the help of his staff he gets over a good deal of ground, and that quite rapidly.

☞ Mrs. James K. Polk is President of a Society of Nashville ladies, organized for the purpose of making clothing for the Confederate Army.

☞ In these stirring times many men are making up for a lack in their early training—by training day and night.

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ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST
FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
BERLIN, WIS., April 19th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co.,
In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one said to have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. The large safe stood by the side of the building and fell into the cellar and was not subjected to a great amount of heat; the contents were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have been entirely destroyed if it had been located where the small Herring's Safe was. The Herring's safe was located in the centre of the store, and fell into the cellar amongst a large quantity of butter which made a most intense heat, [illegible]. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal which this safe passed through I am happy to say that its entire contents, consisting of money and other valuables, to the amount of about $[illegible], came out
UNINJURED,
And without the Loss of a Single Cent.
I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire.
Yours respectfully, D. W. CARHART.
The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
SHETLAND WOOL,
A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES,
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 .... Lasalle street 41

47 VAN SCHAACK'S 47
HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.
Nearly Every Article Required for HOUSE KEEPING May be found at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET 47
Japanned, Plain and Planished TIN-WARE, Wood Ware, Baskets, BRUSHES, DOOR MATS, BATHING APPARATUS, Bird Cages, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We will sell
At Net Cost,
For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of
Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,
Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.
We can insure Bargains,
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
118 LAKE STREET.

41 LASALLE STREET. 41
COTTON HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
163 South Water street.

FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

CABS AND GIGS FOR CHILDREN,
Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail
AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
10 Cases of Berlin Baskets,
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS,
AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block

HAVANA CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
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HAVANA CIGARS.
CHIRON CONCHA........Five Cents.
CHIRON CONCHA........Five Cents.
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CHIRON CONCHA........Five Cents.
—ALSO—
A Full Stock of other Popular Brands of Genuine Havana Cigars.
SMITH & DWYER.
Apothecaries, opposite Tremont House.

JAMES WADSWORTH,
No. 1 Dole's Building,
CHICAGO........ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD.
Assets........$[illegible]
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD.
Assets........$[illegible]
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE.
Assets........$[illegible]
Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE.
Assets........$[illegible]
Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK.
Assets........$[illegible]
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

TO BOOKSELLERS NEWS-DEALERS, &C.
NATIONAL ENVELOPES,
Price, $5.00 per Thousand, Cash.
Send in your orders immediately, as we can supply but 5,000 a day, and the demand is for 20,000.
Retail, 25 Cents per Package.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.
N. B.—Orders will be filled in rotation.

A GREAT HIT. D. B. COOKE & CO.'S GREAT NATIONAL ENVELOPES. [illegible]
D. B. COOKE & CO. 111 Lake st.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE— [illegible]
16 South Water street.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

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CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
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THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING, Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, WHICH I SENT HER. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., January 14th, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, AND THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☞
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☞
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.
☞ Oak Orchard Acid Sp[rings] [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.
☞ Convincing Testimony.— [illegible]
☞ A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. [illegible] For sale by J. H. REED [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discov[ery] [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 32 Clark Street .... Chicago, Ill[inois].
BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STEPHENS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [illegible]
AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. [illegible]
EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. [illegible]
MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

Plumbing.
T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

To Property Owners.
TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. [illegible] A GOOD ROOF. [illegible] IRON—CORRUGATED IRON, [illegible] INVESTIGATE IT. KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio. A. G. STARR, Agent for Chicago. [illegible]

Trusses.
RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.
J. WARD ELLIS, DENTIST. [illegible]
REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET—Dr. FULLER [illegible]
A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST. [illegible]

To Inventors.
TO INVENTORS. BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors. [illegible] OFFICES: [illegible]

Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]
LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, [illegible]

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache,

CURE Nervous Headache,

CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

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They are entirely vegetable in their composition and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

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No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of

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IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.

Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.

Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. Spalding.

Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.

Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

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Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

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The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

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[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

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SAVE THE PIECES!

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As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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Special Notices.

Congress Orchard Acid Spring Water.—[illegible] the opinion of celebrated Physicians respecting the use of this water in [illegible] diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Send for a Pamphlet.

Convincing Testimony.—The [illegible] sale of Lyon's Kathairon, and the [illegible] of testimonials to its excellence received from all classes of society, prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. No one desiring [illegible] head of Hair should fail to use it. Sold everywhere. ap13-3m

A Friend in Need. Try it.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible].

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers and Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

Then you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, &c. [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References:—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. J. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMMLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 2?3 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 181 and 183 East Washington street.

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS. [illegible] A GOOD ROOF. [illegible] IRON—CORRUGATED IRON. [illegible] INVESTIGATE IT. KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio. A. G. SHARLS, Agent for Chicago. [illegible]

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. [illegible] J. B. SEELEY, Sole and Exclusive Agent for the Western States. [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

J. WARD ELLIS, DENTIST, Office—Room No. 11 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET.—Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from [illegible] [illegible]

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, [illegible] Just east of Clark Street. [illegible]

To Inventors.

TO INVENTORS.—BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors. [illegible]

OFFICES: [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, [illegible] EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$5,000 In New York Exchange, to loan on Real Estate in this City. ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Apply immediately. Address Post Office Box 810.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6049. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT T. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE, [illegible] Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON. Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 182½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 2 - - Larmon Block - - No. 2, N. E. cor of Clark and Washington sts.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of L. A. Willard & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent. L. A. WILLARD, MARTIN GREEN. Chicago, April 23d, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FRISBIE, dealers in Ice, was dissolved on the 20th of February last. A. FRISBIE. Chicago, March 24, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, consumers can rely upon being supplied by us to their entire satisfaction. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO. Office No. 2 Masonic Temple.

Business Cards.

DR. J. W. BROOKS, from the vicinity of Cincinnati, respectfully offers his Professional services to the people of Chicago. Residence and Office NO. 16 ADAMS STREET, Between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. Office Hours:—8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 112 - - Dearborn Street - - 112 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. References:—Reynolds, Ely & Co.; I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John W. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; S. S. Ely & Co.; George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; [illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL.—Edward Foster, Wholesale Liquor Merchant, and Depot for Lill & Diversey's Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, has removed from 179 South Water street To 39 South Water Street, Between Wabash and Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—Ewing, Briggs & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, have removed from 181 South Water street, to No. 75 South Water Street, Third door east of State street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OSBORNE, BROTHERS & CO., Have removed their office to their Mill on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph, where they will keep on hand a stock of Family and Baker's Flour.

Insurance.

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, No. 46 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Howard Insurance Company, NEW YORK.—CHARTERED 1825. Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $135,000.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, On the thirty-first day of December, 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois. The name of the company is the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, located at the city of New York, in the State of New York. The amount of its capital stock is Six Hundred and Forty-Six Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, all paid up. [illegible]

D. W. IRWIN, Agent, No. 9, Board of Trade Building. April 16th, 1861.

ORIGINAL. [Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.] Auditor's Office, State of Illinois, Springfield, April 6th, 1861. Whereas, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing DAVID W. IRWIN, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said DAVID W. IRWIN is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this sixth day of April, A. D. 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Aud'r.

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods. [illegible] GEO. W. MANN. P. O. Box 716.

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, 62 Kinzie street. [illegible] CUTLER, BALL & CO.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS and all kinds of LIGHTNING RODS, POINTS AND FIXTURES Manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers. Local Agents wanted for the sale of Lyon's Patent Copper Rods throughout the Western and Southern States. [illegible] PAMPHLETS SENT FREE. [illegible]

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, with Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break within a year, [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, 68 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

CAVALRY TRAPPINGS.—We are now prepared to furnish Cavalry Companies with SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c. of the most approved styles; and our facilities are such as will enable us to furnish Companies at very short notice and [illegible] No. 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
8.00 p. m.		9.30 p. m.
	6.00 p. m.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m.
7.45 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	7.45 p. m.
7.45 p. m.		7.45 p. m.
	6.00 p. m.	
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.50 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	no mail.	6.30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	9.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.

NORTHMEN, COME OUT!

BY CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

(Air—Burschen, heraus!)

Northmen, come out!
Forth unto battle with storm and shout!
Freedom calls you once again,
To flag and fort and tented plain;
Then come with drum and trump and song,
And raise the war-cry wild and strong;
Northmen, come out!

Northmen, come out!
The foe is waiting round about,
With paixhan, mortar and petard,
To tender us their Beau Regard;
With shot and shrapnell, grape and shell
We'll give them back the fire of hell;
Northmen, come out!

Northmen, come out!
Give the pirates a roaring rout;
Out in your strength and let them know
How Working Men to Work can go.
Out in your might and let them feel
How Mudsills strike when edged with steel;
Northmen, come out!

Northmen, come out!
Come like your grandsires, stern and stout,
Though Cotton be of Kingly stock,
Yet royal heads may reach the block,
The Puritan taught it once in pain,
His sons shall teach it once again;
Northmen, come out!

Northmen, come out!
Forth into battle with storm and shout!
He who lives with victories blest,
He who dies gains peaceful rest,
Living or dying, let us be
Still vowed to God and Liberty!
Northmen, come out!

War Work for Ladies—How to Do it—By a Lady.

A thing improperly done might as well not be done at all; therefore, first find out how it may best be done, before expending time or money. It is said that very much of the labor of the French ladies during the Crimean war was entirely lost, because the work was ignorantly done. In the various meetings of ladies, which have taken place during the past week, experienced nurses have explained the best way of preparing lint and bandages, and as it may be desirable information to some of our lady-readers, we will give it as correctly as possible.

Lint should be ravelled from scraps of old linen, the older the better. If it is a large piece, cut it into smaller ones, not more than three inches square, and ravel it all out; it is better than scraping, because the lint does not adhere so tenaciously to the flesh.

Bandages should be made of common unbleached muslin, about eight cents per yard, which has been shrunk; if this latter precaution has not been taken, it will shrink after application, and become very painful. They should be torn apart, from two to four inches wide, and not less than seven feet long, and then rolled up very tight, and perfectly smooth and even.

For shirts, materials easily washed are best, such as cheap flannel with a large admixture of cotton or unbleached muslin. They should be made in the plainest and simplest way possible, without an extra button, the object being to supply the men with frequent change, so as to ensure personal comfort and cleanliness to the wounded.

Sheets should be two yards and a half in length, and the usual width for single beds. A larger size would prove unwieldy, and have to be torn in two parts.

Towels should be large and soft, and wash-cloths neatly hemmed, so as to be ready for instant service.

There is another thing which the girls should see that the soldiers are each provided with before leaving home, and that is a small, compact, morocco needlebook, of the kind which can be rolled up in the smallest possible compass, and contain, at the same time, facilities of every description for patching, mending rents, or supplying buttons.

The materials used for the needlebook are only a small piece of bronze, or morocco, which any shoemaker will give—size, six inches long and three wide. Stuffing and cover for a small round cushion at one end, made the entire width of the morocco, and about the circumference of a large horn button. In the center of this cushion a hollow is left for the thimble. Lining for the morocco will be required, and a narrow binding for the edge, a small piece of flannel for leaves, and pieces of silk or ribbon for pockets. One for thread, white and black, one for buttons, pantaloon and shirt buttons, one for patches, and a little roll of old linen, which may be found very useful. Between two of the pockets a small strip of leather will serve as a case for scissors.

These excellent little "housewives" take up scarcely any room, and yet hold everything which belongs to the work basket, besides separating them in such a way as to prevent confusion, and make each article more available for instant service.

The heat of the southern sun is one of the difficulties which our soldiers have to encounter, and the best protection is said to be a yard of thin white flannel, sewed up at one end, which can be dipped in water and permitted to fall down from the head over the shoulders. Girls, see that these are provided.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Protection of the Troops From Sun-Stroke.

We are indebted for the following important practical suggestions, to the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, who has a son serving in the Seventh Regiment.—*N. Y. Times.*

Experience has shown, that troops serving in warm climates, greatly need protection from sun-stroke, often quite as dangerous and fatal as the fire of the enemy.

The judicious care and foresight of the British officers, in the recent campaigns in India and in the Crimea, protected their soldiers from the danger, by *thick white linen cap covers*, having a cape protecting *the back of the neck*, which reflected instead of absorbing the heat of the sun.

The regions in and about Washington, say from latitude 37 deg. to 40 min., in which our troops may soon take the field, have an average temperature quite as high as that of Sebastopol in latitude 45 deg.

An exact pattern of the cap-cover used in the Crimea was furnished last week, by a British officer, to an association of patriotic ladies in this city, who have already completed *one thousand* for the use of one of our regiments at Washington.

Another association of ladies has since entered on a similar labor of love, to supply the same number to another regiment.

We trust that those examples may be followed, without delay, until all our troops shall be protected from needless exposure and hardship on the scorching plains of the South.

There is no difficulty or delay in forwarding these cap-covers to the regiments. A travelling trunk of ordinary size will hold at least eight hundred, and can be sent by Express in twenty-four hours.

No Territory to Spare.—It would be no more fatal to the Republic to withdraw its jurisdiction from Maine than from Texas. The devastations of war can be repaired. Cities can be rebuilt; population will return to the ravaged districts; other men will take the place of those slain in battle. It is like cutting off a man's beard, which will grow again. But the loss of a State is like the loss of an eye, a leg, an arm—the body may survive, but the disfiguration is for life. We can afford to lose none of our country. Free labor needs it all, and must have it. The rebels may go to Japan, if they will; but they cannot take an inch of territory with them.—*Paris Transcript.*

Carrying Both Colors.—Dan Rice's circus has been down South on a steamboat on the Mississippi. He has just returned to the free States. His steamer was armed with fifty muskets and two cannon. Dan says it was "hard skinning" in Southern waters, and he declines returning there just yet. At one place he was arrested, and escaped with some difficulty. Off the Cumberland river, he saw a steamer stealing away from him. As a "good joke" he fired a shot across her bows, followed by another. The clerk of the strange steamer rushed up in his shirt sleeves, and waved a secession flag. Dan fired another shot, when the clerk disappeared, and another man ran up the Stars and Stripes. Dan then let him go in peace.

Blessings in Disguise.—A Dutch preacher who was warmly inclined in favor of the tory party during the Revolutionary war, happened to get into an American camp on Sunday, and was consequently called on for a sermon and a prayer. He from force of habit commenced the latter with "Got plese to king," whereupon there was considerable excitement among the soldiers; when he perceived it, he, with admirable presence of mind, continued: "Yes, mine hearers, I say Got plese da king—plese him mit plenty of hardt times, plese him mit a whig parliament—plese him mit defeats on landt unt on te sea—plese him mit all kinds of pad luck—plese him mit sickness—plese him mit a short life—unt Lordt, Lordt, may we have no more of him!"

A Terrible Tornado—A Remarkable Escape.—On Saturday evening last, says the Harrodsburg (Ky.) *Press*, a violent whirlwind visited the residence of Mr. Jesse Stone, who lives near King's Mill, in Mercer county—tore down the fences, the dwelling house, and all the out buildings, except the kitchen. It happened that Mr. and Mrs. Stone were absent, but seven children were at home; and although the house was torn down to the ground, not one of the children was even slightly injured. This seems almost Providential.

Metal Warehouse.

METALS, Tinners' Stock AND SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Importers of TIN PLAT[E] And dealers in Tinner's Stock, METAL WAREHOUSE. 199 & 201......Randolph Street......199 & 201 CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

Also for sale TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES. Japanned and Stamped Ware, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, Hoes, Rakes, Picks, Bars, Harrows Teeth Wedges and Sledges.

AGENTS FOR Winship's Patent Ventilating Refrigerator.

SAD IRONS By the cask or box, superior to any in the market.

WE DEAL LARGELY IN FENCE WIRE, English and American.

CIRCULAR SAWS, From the celebrated manufactory of WHEELER, MADDEN & CLEMSEN, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. Full Stock of Circular, Mill, Cross-Cut and Buck Saws.

Saws made to Order, WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE. EVERY SAW WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Orders solicited from dealers and all parties using saws.

We offer the above goods to the trade at the Lowest Market Price.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph St.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 28 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 28 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR BAGS—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE,) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern; Circular Mouldings, any Radius; Wood Turning in all its branches; Scroll Sawing and Carved Brackets; [illegible] Agent for WM. S. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circular. Post Office Box 4322.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS. 161 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING [illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY. Blank Books, Printing, JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 122.......Lake Street.......No. 122

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, [illegible] South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St. have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different kinds, [illegible] Manilla, do. [illegible] reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention given to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c. Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and repaired. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark (entrance on Clark street). Post Office Box 3234.

Ship Chandlers.

NEW STORE!—NEW STORE!! GEO. F. FOSTER Invites the attention of all interested in Chicago or any other of the Lake Ports to his new SAIL LOFT AND SHIP CHANDLERY STORE, At 261 South Water Street, NEAR LAKE ST. BRIDGE. Constantly on hand MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, Hay Rope, Lath Ties, Canvas of all kinds, and all other articles found in Ship Chandlery Stores. Sails, Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins furnished at the shortest notice and lowest prices. GEORGE F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks. COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS. A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER. Send for our prices.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON. SHIP CHANDLERS, AND SAIL MAKERS. Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices, Manila and Tarred Rope and Cordage of Every Description. HAY AND BALE ROPE, LATH ROPE, HITCHING ROPES, SPUN YARN, SASH & BELL CORDS, MARLINE, &c., TAR, OAKUM, PITCH, BLOCKS, ROSIN, CHAINS, COAL TAR, ANCHORS, BRIGHT VARNISH, OARS, PAINTS AND OILS, PAINTS AND OILS. Wide and Narrow Cotton Duck and Canvass, OF ALL NUMBERS, LIGHT AND HEAVY, Cotton, Hemp and Flax Twines, Wool Twines, Burlaps, Wool Sacking, Wool Sacks. Tents, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, &c., MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 26 Lake Street, Chicago.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company, SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 136 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 30 S. Canal-St., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. To Coopers! In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the West, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use. DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK. [illegible] DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads. DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Work. DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant. Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the log, [illegible] DOANE & [illegible] W. H. DOANE, 132 Clark street, Chicago.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP, Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago. MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY. Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning. W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3060. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Candles, Soap, &c.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW CHANDLERS, [illegible] MELTERS AND C[illegible] Soap, Tallow, Lard, Pork, and Beef [illegible] Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments of any of above articles for sale in this or Eastern markets. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible] Orders will be attended to promptly. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1861. Spring Trade. 1861. We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper than will be sold as low. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 AND 46 WABASH AVENUE. Our Mr. Cooley remains in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our immense sales, gives us advantages in offering goods that will COMMAND the attention of the best cash buyers. DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands. PATENT CALF. OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF. UPPER. SOLE LEATHER, best tannages. Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c. ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap for cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.........A Card.........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible]....LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.... Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18 G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

W. H. KRETSINGER, 117—South Water Street—117 (BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN) The only house in the city selling Staple Agricultural Implements, Exclusively at Wholesale. GOODS FIRST RATE, PRICES LOW. Dealers will note this on their memorandums and call at 117.....SOUTH WATER STREET.....117

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 68 ... Lake Street ... 68. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES— 2,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 2,000 bdls SHEET IRON, 100 " RUSSIA IRON, 100 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 10,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 50 casks SHEET ZINC, 20 tons PIG TIN, 10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 30 tons BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,500 doz. SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 30 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. BATES, WILLIAMS & CO., 39 & 41.... Lake Street, Chicago.... 39 & 41. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. OUR SPRING STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE In the city, which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE. Having completed the Removal of our Dry Goods Jobbing Department TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET, We are now making additions of FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS, And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, tight economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS of DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861 H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.! 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, [illegible] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. [illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

Rawson & Bartlett, Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 36.............LAKE STREET.............No. 36 [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, AND CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattrasses and Bedding. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

YARD, GILLMORE & CO., JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING, Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Have opened their Spring Importation of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods in Great Variety, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C., Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices. CALL AND SEE.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! TEN DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (120 Lake and 38 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES. [illegible] The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS, Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination. Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. R. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES. Rail in the United States and Canada. An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the above places. Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property forwarded to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH as by any other route. This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade, by which Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars. Rates at all times as low as by any other Line. Mark Freight destined for this Line "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight." Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 South Clark street, and at Chicago Station. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. W. B. FOSTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't. CHAS. M. GRAY, Gen'l Agent.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by [illegible] and J. [illegible] & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. [illegible] Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wholesale Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Lake Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Propeller BACKUS Will run during the coming season from Dock 2-3 and 4 on South Water street. For Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 231 and 233 South Water street, or to Capt. CHAS. CHILDS, on board.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Michigan Central Railroads, Numbering 20 first class staunch and strong steamers of the best class, run in connection with the Railroads, with the capacity for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 180 Canal Boats, Of the largest Class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage. THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. CO. STEAMERS.	R. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS.
Tonawanda,	Fountain City,
Free State,	Wenona,
Mohawk,	Mendota,
Plymouth,	Evergreen City,
Neptune,	Galena,
May Flower,	Chicago.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily.

Via North Shore Direct.

W. T. CO. STEAMERS.	W. T. CO. STEAMERS.
Missouri,	Dunkirk,
Illinois,	Concord,
	Omar Pasha.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Equator,	Equinox,
Araxes,	Euphrates,
Eclipse,	Comet,
Rocket,	Marquette,
Cuyahoga,	Oconto.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan street.

Cleveland and Erie Line.

W. T. CO. STEAMERS.

Mary Stewart, Saginaw.

Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and at the W. T. Co.'s Office, Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 8 Astor House, N. York.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
A. G. CHASE, Agent, 13 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
G. G. CHASE, Agent, 131 River street, Troy, N. Y.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Freight Agent, 181 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres. Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
PENNIMAN & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. W. OGDEN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
[illegible], Waukegan, Ill.
J. Y. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street Chicago.

1861 — 1861 THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate places. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Rail Road. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freight subject to but one transhipment. Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 131 Broadway, New York.
[illegible], No. 4 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOOKER, No. 8 State street, Boston.
C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Geo. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOBBY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
A. E. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible] & Co., Racine, Wis.
FELTON & GREEN, Cleveland, O.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1861 - CHICAGO LINE. - 1861. For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo. Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted), for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. B., C. & C. Line Stmrs. W. T. Co. Steamers.

FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAY FLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS; The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. With these unequalled facilities, the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. For rates of freight and passage, apply to JOHN H. MORE, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 82 Broadway, New York. A. H. PETERS, No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, New York. HUGH ALLEN, Agents Western Transportation Co., A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, New York. JAMES SMITH, No. 35 Washington street, Boston, Mass. W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass. S. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Cen. RR, Albany. A. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., No. 13 Pier, Albany. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. RR., Troy, N. Y. H. A. GRISWOULD, Agent W. T. Co., 181 River street, Troy, N. Y. H. MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. R. G. McDOWELL, Special Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. RR., Pittsburgh, Pa. J. L. HURD & Co., Detroit, Mich. J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

HUNTER,.........	350 tons...	Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,.........	540 tons...	Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,.....	507 tons...	Capt. B. Wilkins,
SUN,............	640 tons...	Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, [illegible] D. A. STEWART, Agent, [illegible] South Water st., foot South Lasalle st.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 186 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new and comprises [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible] Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, April 14th, trains will leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, as follows: 8:15 A. M. Day Express and Mail, (except Sunday.) 9:00 P. M. Night Express, do. 4:00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation. Through Trains arrive at 5:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation arrives at 9:30 A. M. H. B. MASON, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE. Cincinnati and Chicago AIR LINE RAILROAD Will be opened for regular business on MONDAY, May 13th, 1861. FORTY MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS will leave West Side Union Depot daily, through to Cincinnati and Louisville in TWELVE HOURS. No Change of Cars to Cincinnati. Connections at Logansport for points on the Wabash Valley Railroad, at Kokomo, with Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, connecting with trains in Great Union Depot, Indianapolis, for all principal towns in Central and Northern Indiana; also, for Louisville, Frankfort, and all points south; at Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio; also for Bellaire, Wheeling, Baltimore and Washington City. Freight and Ticket Office, 122 Randolph street, (under Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. U. P. VALLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. Until further notice Express Trains leave Great Central Union Depot, Chicago, at 7:45 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M. Passengers reach New York and Boston two hours earlier than heretofore. Mail leaves at 6:45 A. M. Michigan City Accommodation leaves at 3:30 P. M. to Niles on Saturday. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent. Chicago, May 6th, 1861.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave viz: Day Express 8:00 A. M.; Night Express 9:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamboat for St. Paul, &c. Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:30 A. M., 12:50 P. M., 8:30 P. M. G. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861.....Summer Arrangement.....1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: 6:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Decatur 3:10 P. M.; Springfield 4:53 P. M.; St. Louis [illegible] P. M.; Cairo 10:45 P. M.; Memphis [illegible] A. M. (next day) New Orleans in [illegible] hours from Chicago. 6:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur 4:20 A. M.; Springfield 4:30 A. M.; Quincy 10:10 A. M.; St. Louis 9:30 A. M.; Cairo 10:50 A. M.; Memphis 9 P. M. next day; New Orleans in [illegible] hours from Chicago. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 6:30 P. M. Through tickets, to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul Oshkosh, Berlin, and intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M. and 11:15 P. M. Passenger trains arrive at Chicago at 1:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:45 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

1861.—BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY—Canadian Route. [illegible] A. M. arrives at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M.; New York at 10:30 P. M.; Boston at 2:30 P. M.; connecting with the New York Central Railroad, and the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad. [illegible] at the Union Depot. R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager. A. FELL, Traffic Supt., Buffalo.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: MAIL AND EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line 4.50 P. M. NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.30 P. M. EASTERN EXPRESS: 8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Line Road at 4.30 A. M. DETROIT EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 6.00 P. M. 8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 7.00 A. M. PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS via TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND. 6.00 A. M. Makes close connections at Cleveland, [illegible] 8.00 P. M. always as low as any other route. All the above trains make regular connections in Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. [illegible] Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. Toledo. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, for Chicago daily at [illegible] 9 a. m. Fort Wayne Accommodation. [illegible] except Sundays, and at [illegible] except Saturdays. FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CRESTLINE, [illegible] And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on through trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, Clark street, (Ticket Office) Chicago, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot, west side. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot, for Freeport and [illegible] 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. For [illegible] Dubuque, [illegible] and Clinton, [illegible] 9.15 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. For Dixon, Polo, Pulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and Freeport, [illegible] will take the 9.15 A. M. train, [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains. H. P. SALCOTT, Gen. Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Ex. press and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at 6.30 P. M. Sundays excepted. Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M. Saturdays excepted; arrives at 6.15 A. M. Mondays excepted. Joliet Accommodation [illegible] Sundays excepted. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 8.00 A. M., (Sunday excepted,) arrives at 6.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 7.15 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5.30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10.00 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 35 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Connecting direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City, thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains between Pittsburgh and New York. [illegible] All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers. [illegible] Through Tickets to New York and all points East can be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West, [illegible] Fare always as low as, and Time as quick as any other route. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh. [illegible] The Greatest Facilities offered for the Prompt, Safe and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. [illegible] Agent, Philadelphia. [illegible] Gen'l Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of E. Wilson, carriage manufacturer, in another column.

SWISS BELL RINGERS.—The Frohsinn Swiss Original Swiss Bell Ringers are to give a series of concerts at Metropolitan Hall next week.

FLAG RAISING.—Andrew Schall of the Schall's House, 300 Randolph St., raised a 25 feet pole, and a magnificent 20 feet Union flag.

A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.—There is a very neat omnibus running to Jefferson and Niles from Chicago with the mail, which will accommodate many of our Cook county folk.

CAPT. FRED. HARDING.—Capt. Harding returned to this city yesterday on a two day's furlough. His company of Chicago boys are enrolled in the Thirteenth Regiment.

MILITARY SCIENCE.—We would call attention to the timely advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Moss, Brother & Co., publishers, booksellers and stationers, No. 430 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.—Capt. Raffin of the Chicago Highland Guard, now stationed at Springfield, reports that his company will form a part of the Thirteenth Regiment to be composed of the troops now stationed at Camp Yates. The men are all well.

COMPANY B, OF C. L. A. UNDER ORDERS.—We learn that Company B, Chicago Light Artillery have received orders to report themselves at Springfield without delay. They are to be enrolled in the battalion of Light Artillery, under the Ten Regiment bill.

FLAG RAISING.—A superb American flag, "full jewelled" with stars and stripes, was yesterday afternoon thrown across Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, by the occupants of the opposite blocks, occupied by Palmer, J. A. Smith, Jones, Perdue & Small, D. B. Cooke, A. D. Titsworth and others.

PACKAGES FOR CAIRO.—J. W. Merrill leaves this city for Cairo, on Friday evening next, and will act as bearer of special messages and packages to our boys "in camp." Any message or package left at the counting room of the TRIBUNE office, properly marked, previous to that time, will receive his attention.

RUNAWAY.—A pair of farm horses, from the rural districts, passed an act of secession on State street, and made off with the wagon and its load, with a letter of marque. Early in their cruise, they pitched into a peaceful dray which they demolished. A young man named Hughes was knocked down and much injured in their mad career.

THE NEW POLICE.—Messrs. Kohn & Bros. a well known firm on Lake Street clothiers are getting up the new Police uniform. It is to consist of a blue frock coat, with silver buttons, and grey pantaloons with a stripe down the seam. The police are to be out in full fix in a few days.

PERSONAL.—We referred, a day or two since, to the accident which happened to Rev. Mr. Pratt, the esteemed Rector of Trinity, in the overturning of a Madison street car. We are happy to learn that his injuries are of comparatively slight nature, and that he will speedily resume his duties.

THE WEATHER.—May won laurels and she will shortly win wreaths by such weather as that of yesterday, which was very much praised in our hearing by many citizens. The oldest inhabitant modestly withheld his opinion and held on to his umbrella. He dropped a remark about "one swallow," &c., but made no impression on the crowd.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.—Mosquitoes in full blossom with every promise of a full crop. These man-eaters in that region are very frequently shot for snipes, the difference being in the length of the bill. We don't vouch for this, nor the other statement that they steal scythe rifles from the farmers, to keep their bills in order.

REGIMENTAL ELECTION.—By reference to our telegraph column, it will be seen that the result of the election at Springfield for officers of the 1st of the ten Regiments, gives the Colonelcy to J. B. Scott, with Lieut. Col. Fred. Harding and Major S. D. Baldwin, as the marriage notices say, "all of this city." An admirable selection of officers.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the Richmond House yesterday are the following: Dr. Rae and lady, Canada; Hon. F. Johnston and son, England; Hon. H. Chapin and son, England; Col. Wm. Ross and son, Pittsfield; Lieut. Guenther, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wm. D. Whipple and son, U. S. A.; Dr. Land, Massachusetts; J. C. Macy and lady, Cincinnati; Hon. Thos. Neil, Massachusetts.

A PATRIOTIC SERMON.—A large and intelligent congregation who listened to a patriotic and able discourse on Sabbath morning last, by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, Old School, have very numerously signed a request for its repetition at National Hall next Sabbath P. M. See the correspondence published elsewhere.

SMOKERS—ATTENTION SQUAD!—D. W. Corbin, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, has received, in his refitted and refurnished store, a consignment of cigars, which suggests that his account at Havana has been drawn down to the bottom. Jeff. Davis being about to fit out 200,000 privateers, it is not likely we shall have any more of the fragrant article from that quarter. So, now is the time to lay in a stock.

RAILWAY MILITARY TACTICS.—We notice that the Government are to put an armed battery train upon their Military Route. This is a swift adoption of a suggestion promulgated here some time since. Railroad iron sheathing,—loopholes for musketry and sharp shooters,—a howitzer, the locomotive ready to blow itself up at the precise moment when desired—the facility for advance or "retreat at twenty miles an hour" belong to the ingenuity of this section, though in a war time we are not disposed to stand out about it.

AIR LINE TO CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Road, which both from its order of opening, and its directness, deserves to be called the B(ee) line route went into operation yesterday.

Two express trains leave the Westside Union Depot daily, making the trip through to Cincinnati in twelve hours without change of cars. As this route is by forty miles the shortest to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, it can not but command a large share of the patronage of the traveling public.

ALLENTOWN LINE—TO NEW YORK.—We are requested to state that this route was fully opened for travel on the 6th of May, as announced. The New Jersey Central Railroad refuse to run more than one daily train in connection with the Pennsylvania Central road, and that not on fast time.

The Pennsylvania Central Company are willing to accommodate the public with free choice of routes, but are not responsible for the action of those over whom they have no control.

One train per day will run through each way between Pittsburgh and New York, probably the one leaving Pittsburgh at 4 P. M.

DIARY OF THE REBELLION.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde, at 103 Madison, and 100 Dearborn, are to issue a neat pamphlet—The Rebellion Record, a diary of American events, 1860–61—carefully edited, as a permanent digest for future reference, by Frank Moore. It is to be issued in a series of numbers, handsomely printed, imperial 8vo. Price, ten cents per number. The whole to form a handsome volume, divided as follows: I.—Diary of Verified Events. II.—Poetry, Anecdotes, and Incidents. III.—Documents, Proclamations, Speeches, &c. G. P. Putnam, Publisher, 532 Broadway, New York.

Messrs. Norris & Hyde receive New York daily papers at 3 P. M. each day, and have all the illustrated papers and a great variety of Union envelopes and letter paper.

A BOX FOR THE CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The Ladies of St. James Church intend to send on Friday evening, a box of sanitary and useful articles down to Cairo, for the "Chicago Light Artillery Company." Any one desiring to aid in this enterprise, may send anything suitable or desirable for camp life to the residence of Rev. Dr. Clarkson on the corner of Rush and Huron street. Lint and Bandages, and [illegible] to the Hospital Department are [illegible] in this connection [illegible] volunteers that [illegible] [illegible]

JUNK MEN.—The Junk men have just achieved a triumph in the Police Court in the shape of a decision that by a change overnight in the present city charter, there exists no authority to license junk men. So the dealers in ancient copper boilers and invalided ironmongery, "old clo'," and the multifarious wares that come within the range, may go in freely and buy and sell and get gain, unrestrained, let us hope not unwatched by the police.

We have no personal feeling in the matter. We never loved a dear gazelle, nor lost a copper boiler. The boys are our friends and we wish them well. Many an honest penny and plump fortune is turned in the Old Junk trade. But we are aware that in the hands of dealers of easy virtue, there are no more tempting and generous schools of thieving and knavery, for young beginners, than these establishments where is a "Theatre of thieving made easy," and the road to promotion in the rogue's career made straight and plain before unwary and too willing feet, by the readiness by which boys can turn their petty plunder into cash, always at a thumping profit to the buyer, and no questions asked.

They buy old lead, still bright, from where it was cut away from the costly plumbers' work, in the house of some despoiled citizen. They buy anything and everything. All is fish that come to their net. If this decision holds, we pray that our new police be vigilant, and make hot quarters for any and all of the Fagin tribe. If ragged Bob and dirty Bill, who never got the smallest screed of wholesome training in their whole gutter-rat lives, are to be sent up to Bridewell, or the Reform School, for robbing our citizens, in their small, but very annoying way, we shall regret that the pillory and the whipping posts may not be revived for the cunning old chaps, male and female, who are their accomplices and instructors, in the Junk Shops about town.

The Military Horse Mart Again.

Morgan's Sale Stable, in the rear of the Sherman house, was again on yesterday the scene of a Horse Fair continued, which Rosa Bonheur might have attended for studies of animals and onlookers. About forty horses were purchased by Capt. Barker for his Chicago Dragoons at the former range of from $100 to $115. A fine sorrel blooded horse, of excellent style and action, known to all habitues of the former Gould Riding Gallery, was purchased at a considerably higher figure, rumor has it $225.

There were plenty of horses offered, and yesterday there were more presented than on the previous day, that did not pass muster. Quite a number of fair looking animals had an indefinite leave of absence to return to drays and express wagons, and in their shafts to be safely clear of those more dangerous shafts known to the field of battle. One was blind of one eye, others had that shakiness about the knees which your Cavalry officer and all equestrians are shy of. Others were stiff, some too heavy, others too light.

The additions of yesterday fully maintain the excellent average of Capt. Barker's stock, which will be easily filled to day. The Dragoons will be splendidly mounted. The gallant fellows deserve no less.

A Noble Offer.

Solomon Sturges, of this city, has tendered the War Department his fleet of six steam-tugs, including the McQueen, and the Union, the latter new, the former known throughout the entire region of the lakes as the finest, staunchest and fleetest vessel of her class afloat. She is a gem of a craft, and has weathered some of the wildest weather on this lake in a style that has made her famous among seamen.

She will be of service as a gun boat, and with her powerful engines and great speed will be of notable service on the coast. It will be remembered that the fine tug Salvor, formerly on this lake, and of the same class as the McQueen, is now at Key West, and has been in the Gulf service for the past two years.

The other tugs of Mr. Sturges' fleet will, if accepted, be most valuable for military operations on the Mississippi river, to which they can be transferred by the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board met on Tuesday and proceeded to the election of President. Mr. Dore declined a re-election, and Mr. Howard was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Ward moved that this Board recommend the purchase of lot fourteen, Spring's sub division, fifty feet front on Wabash Avenue, at seventy-five dollars a front foot, *provided* that W. C. Goudy, Esq., shall first examine the title of this lot, and that of T. S. Dickerson's lots adjoining, and furnish this Board a written opinion within ten days from date, declaring said title to be good and perfect; and provided also, that the city decide to purchase the lots of said Dickerson for school purposes. Concurred in.

Mr. Carpenter moved that this Board recommend to the Common Council that discretionary powers be granted to the School Agent and the President of the Board of Education, respecting the renting of blocks 87 and 88 School Section. Concurred in.

The Superintendent presented a report respecting the crowded condition of the Kinzie and Franklin schools.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the Committees on these schools and the Superintendent, were authorized to provide room for their relief.

On motion of Dr. Foster, the Superintendent was authorized to expend a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, in purchasing a library of reference for the use of the teachers, to be kept at the office of the Board of Education.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE—TREE PLANTING.—The Court House Square looks much less like a deserted pea harvest than it has in any time, within the past five years. It is being scientifically set out with thrifty young trees, which already in their bursting buds, give promise of accustoming themselves at once to public life, and to rapid growth. They are varied in class and well selected. We do not write it for any one's benefit but the public, when we write it for our citizens who have, in despair, given up tree planting, because they have repeatedly seen condemned to early death the tall, gawky bean poles, cut short at the top and trimmed close at the roots, and purchased in the hope of future grateful shade of maple or of beech. Those who have thus seen their arborescent hopes decay, should have learned with one trial to set out nothing but *nursery trees*, on the guarantee of some reliable nursery man. The hawkers of sleek, slim sapplings from the woods, should be let severely alone. They are a humbug. The only green thing developed by purchasing of them, is a verdant purchaser. We do not own an interest in any nursery, but we do own up to a love for shade trees, and so we give the only true and reliable source whence they may be infallibly obtained. Do not set out bean-poles and look for spreading boughs. Don't do it. And yet hundreds do just this every spring.

CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Companies A and B of Chicago Light Artillery having been accepted under the ten regiment bill, solicit subscriptions from our citizens for the purpose of uniforming themselves to take the field. Subscription papers will be found in the hands of the committee, S. E. Barrett, No. 8 Masonic Temple; C. P. Bradley, City Hall; Geo. Sturges, Fulton Elevator; I. P. Rumsey, No. 7 Board of Trade Building, and W. D. Harris, 87 South Water street.

WHISKY AND WATER.—The watchman on Rush street bridge yesterday morning just before daybreak heard a cry of distress from the water near the south abutment, and going thither succeeded in saving the life of a gentleman from the rural districts, named Dun, who coming in on the cars got gloriously tight, and suddenly on his travels found himself diluting the whisky he had swallowed with the whole amount of water in the river. He was saved, damp and damaged, and with a sprained ancle. He is now in the Hospital.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of Chicago regarding the sermon preached by you yesterday in the South Presbyterian Church, on the "Bible view of the present war" as calculated to do extensive good, we respectfully request you to redeliver the same on next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the National Hall. Those of us who heard the sermon unite with others who desire to do so in this request.

Yours truly,

Joseph Holmes, Wm. G. Holmes, Thomas Thompson, Dr. Turner, John [illegible], [illegible] Atkinson, [illegible] Watson, [illegible] George, B. W. Grosvenor, [illegible], [illegible] Smith, Dr. J. Hitchcock, C. R. Lowell, E. Eldred, J. C. Hoag, O. S. Gere, James G. Hamilton, Geo. H. Clark, S. A. Goodwin, Enos Ayres, Calvin D. Wolf, J. A. Hutchinson, J. N. Barker, John G. Law, D. Gallagher, John Stone, John Forsythe, C. H. Vandercook, A. C. Coventry, John C. Haines, H. B. Holden, O. Lunt, Edward Voss, J. B. Duggett.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I most cheerfully accede to your request to deliver the sermon of last Sabbath morning. That its repetition may do the good you so kindly anticipate, is the earnest wish of one who is ever willing to labor for his country's welfare.

Yours, truly, T. M. CUNNINGHAM.

To Messrs. HOLMES, STONE, GOODWIN and others.

[illegible]

The sorrowful tidings, deeply sad and awe, of Capt. Joseph B. Scott of this city will be happy to learn that he was yesterday elected Colonel of the thirteenth regiment of Illinois volunteers. Col. Scott is the youngest man in the State who has ever achieved this position, but we doubt not his skill, acquired principally as a lieutenant in the original and famous Zouave company, and his well-known zeal in all matters of military concern, will enable him to take a distinguished place among the events now pressing upon us.

"A BARE-OUT PLACE IS THE IVY GREEN."—Several of our volunteers at Cairo, in clearing away the underbrush at Camp Smith, a few miles above the point were badly poisoned with ivy, there in luxuriant growth and not so rare as the post seems to have found it. A number were in the Hospital from this cause, but all doing well.

ATTENTION! HOME GUARDS, COMPANY A.—There will be a meeting of the members of this Company for squad drill, this Thursday evening, May 9, at the drill room, Lind's Block. Punctual attendance will not be called. By order of the Captain,

H. W. ZIMMERMAN, O. S.

ATTENTION! ENGINEERS, SAPPERS AND MINERS.—There will be a meeting of this corps at their armory, in Steel's Building, northwest corner of South Water and LaSalle streets, this evening, May 9, at 9¼ o'clock, for the discharge of important business. Every member is expected to be present. J. B. SANDHAM, Sec'y.

UNION.—We are all for the Union. The latest styles of Hats, the Star Spangled Banner and Cosmos, and the Union Cap, are all the rage at Sam. Dunn & Co.'s, 101 Randolph street.

☞ Those persons desirous of buying Cabinet Furniture, would do well to look in at 169 Randolph street, where they will find in great variety the latest styles, the richest sorts most desirable patterns in Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture to be found in the West, made of the best material and finished to please the tastes of all. The stock is entirely new, and selling at very low prices for cash only. may8-2w

☞ Burnett's Cocoaine, Florimel, Kalliston and Tooth Wash, at Manufacturer's prices, wholesale and retail, by Sargeant, Apothecary, Randolph and State street.

Attention, Military Men!

Militia-man's Manual of Instruction, $3.00 postage 36 cents. The Young Recruit. This is the title of a most useful book to all young military men, price $1.00, postage 18 cents. Ellsworth's Zouave Drill, $1.00, postage 12 cents. Major Robert Anderson's Artillery, $1.50, postage 18 cents. Scott's Tactics, $3.50, postage 27 cents. Hardee's Tactics, $1.50, postage 21 cents. Active Service Book, $1.50, postage 18 cents. Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, and any other book on the science of war, at the lowest price, to be had at SHERLOCK'S BOOK STORE, No. 112 Dearborn street. may8-6tx

☞ An elegant assortment of fine English and French Hair Brushes just received by Sargeant Apothecary, corner Randolph and State sts.

☞ H. M. Wilmarth has removed his Gas Fixture and Lamp Store to 169 Lake street. ap29-3t

☞ Gas Fixtures, New Store and New Goods. Call and see at 169 Lake street.

ap29-3t H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 70 State street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mb-ly

DIED.

At his residence, in Morris, Ill., May 6th, LEONARD ASHTON, in the 6[illegible] year of his age.

In this city, May 8th, Mrs. JANE STEPHENS, wife of John Stephens, in the 60th year of her age.

☞ Washington County, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

Music Stores.

TO RENT—A variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, On Reasonable Terms, AT ROOT & CADY'S, my8-e55-2w No. 95 Clark street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO. H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St., (Successors to Higgins Brothers,) Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury, New York. Pianos to Rent and rent applied as part of the purchase money, if bought within six months. A Catalogue of Sheet Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge. ☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of orders. Teachers and Dealers furnished at the usual discount.

A. DE ANGUERA, PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER. 88 ……LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)……88

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 124 CLARK STREET.

F. E. RIGBY & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 259 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY.—W. Bailey Lang & Co., No. 14 CLIFF STREET, N. Y., Agents for the manufacturers of the ENFIELD PATTERN RIFLE MUSKET, Are now prepared to receive orders for these celebrated Arms, and can give quick despatch to all orders that are sent forward at once. Prices given for the rifle, with Angular and Sword Bayonet, on application to the undersigned. W. BAILEY LANG & CO. my2e1w 14 Cliff street, New York.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!! Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 3000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1444, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lotz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 8 Franklin street.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's sole agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination. [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! [illegible]

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1861.

All the sharp, shrewd practices in Chicago, and sharp practice is by no means peculiar to Wall street. Many country brokers, for the last few weeks, have been coining money by the following means: As soon as circulars were sent out by a single concern in this city, discrediting as far as they could, some of the Illinois Banks not in the regulated list, many of these country bankers and brokers became great advocates for the short list. Nothing else good—they were afraid of everything else—would not take it or hardly buy it. But they did buy it whatever offered at 10@25 per cent. discount. The money was immediately sent here and deposited to their credit. Their next move was to buy exchange, if their banker would sell it. Failing in that, they or their friends buy outside at 3@5 per cent above bank rates, and check for currency on their banker here. Such operations for a few days have yielded 8 to 20 per cent. clear profit per week. Rather a good business that, but it cannot last. The activity which begins to prevail in almost all departments of trade will soon equalize the traffic and exchanges of the country. The facts here stated will explain how it is that there has been so active a demand outside the banks for exchange. By such operations the country brokers could well afford to supply our own banks with exchange at their own buying rates. The country people and farmers who have been so unmercifully shaved, will now see why their bankers or brokers have had such a "holy horror" of what they please to call "stump tail" currency. The above remarks do not apply to all the neighboring cities and towns; for Springfield and many others, have adopted the policy of a large majority of our bankers and leading business men.

Our bankers still adhere firmly to their currency list and sell to customers all the exchange they can make at 10 per cent. They pay 9¼@10—about 9¼ being their usual figure. Outside the banks, prices were at all sorts of figures—12@15 being the usual figures, and rates were reported as high as 17. This state of things cannot last the week out. A change must come within a day or two. What direction it will take the course of trade must determine.

The quotations for gold are entirely nominal. About 10 per cent. would be paid, and the selling price would be 12@14.

Uncurrent money is not selling. The nominal rate is 40 cts.; and probably for choice lots 45@50 could be obtained.

STOCKS—This evening's reports to Saltonstall & Co., No. 94 Clark street, give the following as the closing figures: N. Y. Cent. 72¾; Galena 59¾; Rock Island 37¾; Burlington & Quincy 59¾; Ill. Cent. 61¾; Tennessee 46¾; Missouri 45; Virginia 46. Market heavy. Yes, and many hearts are also heavy as they look over the list. So much for the traitors who have involved the country in all the horrors of war. Let swift retribution overtake them.

MILWAUKEE.—The Sentinel of this morning says:

The tendency of exchange was rather downward to-day, but our banks, with one exception, maintained the former selling rate. The Farmers' & Millers' Bank sold to customers at 6¼ per cent. prem.; the others at 7. They however, were very willing to sell any amount called for at that figure, for Wisconsin currency. The average buying rate at the banks for produce drafts on New York, was about 5 per cent. There were frequently opportunities to buy on the street at 6 per cent.

Those of our banks who received Illinois currency from customers, took it only at a discount of 8 per cent. There is no change in uncurrent money, rejected Wisconsin bringing 50c. and Illinois 40c.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of yesterday says:

Money is as easy as ever; but none but the very choicest names pass, and these at seven per cent. The successful manner in which our mercantile community weathered the day on Saturday is a subject of general congratulation.

Foreign exchange is inactive; indeed there is nothing doing. Some bankers are buying good mercantile bills all the way from 101 to 103½.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is the synopsis of last week's statement.

	May 5, '60.	May 4, '61.	April 27, '61.
Capital	$69,433,060	$69,506,000	$69,507,000
Loan	127,479,520	124,610,166	121,817,154
Specie	23,815,746	36,051,254	38,901,623
Circulation	9,291,861	9,296,209	8,840,475
Gross Deposits	108,505,420	112,712,933	114,613,562
Exchanged	24,845,096	18,723,552	17,824,802
Undrawn	81,959,325	94,677,331	96,788,750
In Sub-Trea'y	7,049,143	9,761,151	10,772,004

The Currency Imbroglio.

Messrs. Editors Tribune:

As the Currency question is the basis of all our material interests, and believing that the truth in reference to the intentions and actions of those most closely and largely connected with it, will benefit the mass of the people, I desire to give a few facts, suggested by the letter of C. G. Wicker, Esq., in your columns.

He speaks of the good faith and no attempt at coercion, evinced by the Bankers who signed the agreement.

Is it not coercion, when Bankers refuse to receive further deposits from old customers, unless they sign the agreement, thus giving them the power to coerce their customers into receiving doubtful currency for their whole account? Is it good faith on the part of leading Bankers to have their brokers scouring every street, buying Exchange at 10 to 11 per cent. premium, and refusing to sell at any price? Is it an evidence of good faith, or does it show confidence that the Bankers intend to fulfil their part of the agreement, that one of the largest *stockholders of one of the leading Banks* refuses to sell any grain, except for checks on Loan and Trust or sight exchange? An instance of this good faith of the Bankers came to my knowledge today. A leading Banker loaned some money on ware-house receipts, paying out the refuse of our common currency. Now he demands in payment checks on the Loan and Trust, costing the party 7 to 8 per cent. for twenty days. The Banker's parrot-like cry, "There is no exchange being made," in the face of the shipments of the last three days, amounting to over a million of bushels of grain, against the largest portion of which sight drafts were made. This exchange goes into the vaults of the Bankers, in payment of which they pay out currency based upon Southern stocks. What does this property bring in New York? Gold or its representative, convertible, of any amount at its face. It brings in Chicago the bonds of the rebel and debt-ridden States of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. Mr. Wicker asks if four millions of Northern stocks and three and a half millions of Southern stocks are not good security for six millions of currency? Undoubtedly. Did not our bankers consider the currency based upon Northern stocks, too good for circulation among the people? Go to the Marine Bank with checks for one thousand dollars, and *every dollar you will receive will be based upon Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee, worth forty to seventy cents on the dollar.*

Is this good faith with the merchants, or is it extreme good faith to their own pockets, preparing for that happy day they are arranging for, when the circulation based upon Southern S. O. U.s shall be in the hands of the people, and the circulation based upon Northern stocks shall be in their own vaults?

The people of Illinois have been worried by foreign "cats" heretofore, but this one of home growth will prove more destructive than any we have yet experienced. Every day its claws grow, and it will become, in time, a prairie wolf.

SOUTH WATER STREET.

Chicago, May 7, 1861.

Currency—Fair Play.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE: If mutual confidence is to exist between the bankers and merchants and the people, in regard to the currency at present in circulation under the late agreement between bankers and depositors, it behooves all parties to play a fair and open game in the matter. There should be no reservation, but an explicit understanding of what is meant by that agreement. It is in this particular that I think the agreement is lame, and may fall of the object intended and requires to be amended. There should be no hoarding of the better description of the currency by either or any party to the agreement, through an assumed difference in value working the destruction of any portion of it. It should be clearly understood and agreed, that there should be no difference in value placed upon it, but that it should be received and paid out, by both merchants and bankers, as one and the same thing, without selection. If exchange for one portion of the currency is sold to-day at six or seven per cent., and for another portion at twelve or fifteen per cent., and the value of produce is regulated by the same value of the currency, the consequence would seem to be that the very arrangement intended to uphold the currency, must tend to its destruction, or a portion of it. This policy would indicate an unwise and false estimate of its value, as a whole, and should be abandoned. The merchants and the people have borne their fair share of currency risks and losses on the same, and I think *all the bankers* will assume the same position, it will obviate all the present currency troubles, and cause a very general restoration of confidence in its value.

There should be a very decided stand taken by all our bankers, as a unit, to help keep down the rate of exchange to a reasonable price, and by that means add strength to our circulating medium, and remove one great obstruction to the otherwise healthy state of trade in this section. The currency at present in circulation has been pretty well weeded out, and what is left of the weaker description, is based on the better class of Southern stocks, in fact, that it would show a want of fair judgment to value by *Wall Street prices*—stocks that are not only based on the credit of great and flourishing States, but, also, on a valuable and paying class of railroad improvements. Stocks, too, upon which the interest has already been paid and no symptoms apparent of a failure to do so for the future. These are not times for discussions on differences between individuals or institutions, but we should all stand shoulder to shoulder in the emergency, and share the burdens and the losses equally. We are all apt to be more frightened than hurt by the first appearance of a panic, and in the end, discover that it is not so bad as we supposed, and that, really, there are very few badly wounded. All that is wanted is a little generous confidence and honor to conduct toward each other, and I suspect that we will then all go along passably well. Such a state of things will enable us to move on to prosperity and make for ourselves and the country far more money than we shall ever lose on the currency, or save by a contracted and selfish policy. MERCHANT.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
By Canal			57006			
G. & C. U. R. R.	910	23579	2006	1617	7390	578
C. & R. I. R. R.	590	3650	5000	300		
I. C. R. R.	700	3800	30600	2360		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	200	5000	14087	2095	480	40
C. & N. W. R. R.	2110	8227	331	51		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	50		7090			
Total	4750	42656	100553	4445	7840	618

	Tal. lbs.	Live Hogs	Hides lbs.	Cattle No.	Pot's bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.			770	50	20	1443
C. & R. I. R. R.		20	6150	30		
I. C. R. R.			3000	50		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	150	405	12931	30	38	3535
C. & N. W. R. R.			4234		1	466
C. A. & St. L. R. R.		330				
Total	1939	689	26071	200	42	5444

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'ly, bu.
To Buffalo	3200	44500	61425			
To Oswego			4861			
To Ogdensburgh		9500	24375			
To Pt Colborne			30005			
To Kingston		9500	16800			
To Collingwood			15000			
Total	3600	59000	168914			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—MAY 8.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft.	1,302,000	Coal, tons	33
Shingles, No.	515,000	[illegible]	
Lath, pcs.	460,000	Corn, bu.	134,687
Posts, No.	9,000	Wheat, bu.	113,859
Timber, ft.	38,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—MAY 8.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu.	56,800	Lumber, ft.	173,445
Coal, ton.	225	Shingles, No.	43,000
Wood, cords	42	Lath, pcs.	30,000
		Timber, ft.	688

The receipts of produce to-day include 4,750 brls flour, 42,656 bu wheat, and 100,553 bu corn; while the shipments by Lake were 3,600 brls flour, 59,550 bu wheat, and 168,914 bu corn.

The general markets to-day were firmer, but there was less activity, so far as wheat and corn are concerned. Owing to the exorbitant rates of Eastern exchange, there was an active inquiry for Flour, but the firmness of holders restricted transactions, and about 2,800 brls were sold at about previous prices—$4.70@5.00 being the range for medium to good spring extras. Choice brands were held at $5 20@5.25, without buyers. The Wheat market opened firm and advanced ½c over yesterday's quotations, with sales of about 60,000 bu, at 93@94c for No 1 Spring, and 90½@91c for No 2 Spring—the market closing quiet. There was a good inquiry for Corn and an improvement of ½@¾c took place; but on receipt of the New York dispatches the market became weak and the advance gained was nearly lost. About 100,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 34c for River Mixed afloat; 37c for River Yellow f. o. b.; 33@33½c for Mixed in store; and 28c for Rejected. Oats were in fair demand at 18c. Rye was sold at 41½c in store. Barley is neglected.

There was an active inquiry to-day for Highwines by parties desirous of making exchange, and the market advanced ½c, with sales of upwards of 800 bbls at 14½c.

The Provision market was quiet but firm. To-day 500 bbls Mess Pork were sold at $30, and 200 bbls M. O. Pork on private terms. Lard is held firmly at 10c.

Freights remain steady. Nine sail vessels were engaged at 14c for corn to Ogdensburgh, 13½c for wheat to Kingston, 9½c for wheat and 9c for corn to Buffalo. Two cargoes of corn were also engaged through to New York, via Oswego, at 23@23½c.

NEW PROPELLER.—On Tuesday evening the new propeller *Union*, Capt Wm Dougall, arrived at this port, just from the stocks, preparatory to going into the Chicago and Port Sarnia trade, in connection with the Great Western Railroad. She was built at Manitowoc, is of great strength—and will compare well with any vessel or propeller ever launched on the Lakes. Her length is 170 feet, breadth of beam 26 feet—has a 12 feet hold, and will measure about 530 tons. Capt Dougall is an old and well-known Lake captain—admirably fitted for his position. She is owned by Capt Goodrich of this city.

Wheat and Currency.

Notwithstanding Lake navigation is open and a world of wheat is going forward from Chicago and Milwaukee to eastern markets, but very little of the many thousands of bushels in this section is being brought to market. We have heard it intimated that the reason of this was the unreliability of our currency. If this is the reason we don't know that we can blame them; for it is sickish business now a days having any money.—*Rockford Democrat.*

Huge Loads.

The canal boat Jerome Page, left Lockport, May 2d, with the following enormous load:

12 000 bu oats	384,000 lbs.
23 casks potash	13,420 lbs.
Wheat	434 lbs.
Total	397,854 lbs.

or nearly 200 tons! The amount of toll paid at the Collector's office was $119.

The mammoth canal boat Abraham Lincoln, of Oswego, of which we have published an account, left that city Friday morning, with a load of wheat amounting to seven thousand nine hundred bushels, and weighing a trifle less than two hundred and twenty-one tons. The boat completely filled the weigh-lock. The draft was five feet ten inches, which, under the canal regulations, was reduced to five feet six inches.—*Buffalo Advertiser, 6th.*

Receipts at Toledo for Week Ending May 4th.

Flour, bbls	26,733
Wheat, bu	49,569
Corn, bu	113,829

Receipts of Produce at Montreal.

	Up to May 2, '61.	Up to May 3, '60.	Up to May 5, '59
Ashes, brls	4,434	7,184	6,588
Flour, brls	127,167	76,276	80,069
Wheat, bu	438,280	82,224	28,976
Corn, bu		10,193	39,697
Pork, brls	1,681	4,430	3,055
Butter, kegs	6,290	3,583	2,763
Barley, bu	3,716	3,476	6,515
Lard kegs	390	1,470	2,503
Beef, brls	4	177	175
Oats, bu	6,915	569	17,102
Rye, bu	103	2,363	384

Marine List Suspended.

The Marine List of the port of Richmond, Virginia, no longer appears in the columns of the Richmond *Daily Whig*. The commerce of that city is wiped out.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—May 6.—Firmer rates for grain were demanded for British ports, but business was checked and quotations nominal. To Liverpool 800 bales square cotton, 7-32d; 100 bales sea island cotton 5 16d; 250 boxes bacon, 22s 6d; 450 pkgs lard, 25s; 500 salted sides, 20s. To London, 500 brls flour, 3s 7½d, delivered alongside at Brooklyn; 3s 9d is the regular rate. The ship Lizzie Howard 370 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, with deals, at 75s. To Plymouth, a brig with 10,000 bu wheat on private terms. To a British port, a vessel with sugar at 32s 6d per ton. At Boston, the ship Ines has been chartered to load at St John, N B, for Liverpool at 80s; a brig for Rochibucto to Bristol Channel at 85s; a bark to Antwerp at about 37s 6d for sugar; two barks to Falmouth, Eng, for orders, at 25s per ton.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA.—May 6.—Holders of flour are firm in their views, with but little doing in the way of sales, the demand being mostly to supply the home trade at prices ranging from $5.62½ to $5.75 for standard and good brands of superfine; $5.87½@6 for extras; $6.25@6.75 for extra family, and $7@7.20 ⅌ brl for fancy brands as in quality. The receipts continue light, but there is little or no demand for export. A sale of 200 brls Lancaster county extra was made at a price kept private. Corn meal and rye flour are not inquired for, and are very quiet at $2.75 for the former, Pennsylvania meal, and $3.50 ⅌ brl for the latter.

TOLEDO, May 7.—We have a very light business to report to-day. The unfavorable European news yesterday put a damper on the market, from which it has not yet recovered. Flour, no sales. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bu red at $1.03. Corn, entirely neglected before New York report, 2,000 bu at 38½c; closes quite dull with only 38c offered.

PROVISIONS IN BALTIMORE—May 6.—The transactions in the provision market are very limited. Pork—we quote western mess held at $19.50; prime at $13.50@15, and rump at $13.50@13.50 per bbl. Bulk Meat—Shoulders and sides at 7 cents for the former, and nine cents for the latter; and hams at 8¾@9 cents per lb. Bacon—small sales are making of shoulders and sides at 8@8¾ cents, and 10@10½ cents per lb; and hams 11@14 cents per lb. Lard—we are without sales of Lard and continue to quote, viz: western in bbls, and tierces, at 9¾@10 cents, do. in kegs at 10¼@10½ cts; and refined 12@12¼ cents per lb.—*Patriot.*

BUFFALO, May 6.—Flour—the market is steady, the demand being principally confined to the better grades, which are scarce, while low varieties are dull and neglected. Sales 400 brls at $5 for choice extra Wisconsin and Michigan; $5@5.25 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and $5.50@6 for double extra. Wheat—demand moderate and market steady. No sales Saturday afternoon. This morning, 25,000 bu No 1 Milwaukee club at [illegible]. Corn—demand fair and market steady. Sales 36,000 bu new, Saturday afternoon, at 40c. This morning 6,600 bu do at same, and 5,500 bu prime new yellow at 42c. Oats quiet at 23@24c. Barley nominal at 54@55c. Rye—last sale was 54c for Illinois. Whisky nominal at 15½c. Canal Freights—Boats plenty and rates lower—14@14½c on wheat, and 13@13½c on corn to New York.—*Advertiser.*

HOPS.—The trade is dull. At New York, the *Shipping List* says "rather increased inquiry from brewers to supply immediate wants, with sales in small lots of 150@200 bales at 16@23c for common to good first sorts. The quantity of strictly choice here is very small, and not offered, so that, for this grade, prices are nominal." On Monday last we stated that the reports of the destruction of the root of the vine in England had become more general. On this subject, the *S. L.* has the following paragraph: "The market may be called firmer, having received strength from the foreign accounts just at hand, which are to the effect that in the growing counties in England the very wet Summer and autumn and an unfavorable winter has injured the roots, and another short crop is not improbable.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—May 4.—The market continues dull and depressed, and we learn of no transactions. Messrs. Weisel & Waldemeyer's circular says:

"At present there is hardly any legitimate demand from our city buyers; we have only a small inquiry from Canada for river Plates, and limited European orders for native slaughters. The low rates of exchange and the difficulty encountered in passing bills on Europe, offer serious obstructions to commercial enterprise. Our stock continues increasing. Supplies, however, hereafter will mostly be limited to foreign descriptions—owing to the threatened blockade of the Southern ports."

CINCINNATI—May 7.—In the general market the dullness heretofore prevailing was intensified by the disagreeable weather, and the amount of business transacted was, in the aggregate, very light. Flour was firm at $4.70@4.75 for superfine. Wheat advanced 2c ⅌ bu, owing to inadequate supplies. Provisions were dull. The only sale heard of was 400 bbls mess pork at $17. Bacon was nominally 6@6c for shoulders and rib sides; tierce lard 9½c, and bulk meat 5¼@7¼c. Groceries inactive and prices unchanged.—*Gazette.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were as follows: To Ogdensburgh, schr T Y Avery, Corn, at 14c; To Buffalo, schrs San Jacinto, Alderman, Mt Vernon, Eclipse, wheat, at 9c; schrs John L Gross and Badger State, corn, at 9c; To Port Colborne, schr L B Sheppard, corn, at 9c. To New York, via Oswego, 15,000 bu corn, at 23½c; 15,000 bu do, at 23c. To Kingston, schr Monticello, wheat, at 13½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,752 bu; shipped, 3,600 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales, 41 brls "New England" spring extra, flat hoop, at $5 00 del; 100 brls "Sugar River" round hoop, 300 brls "Princeton City" flat hoop, 200 brls "Morgan" flat hoop, and 500 brls good spring extras, round hoop—all at $4.90 del; 50 brls spring extra, and 100 brls "Cedar River" round hoop, at $4.80 del; 200 brls "Clifton" flat hoop, at $4.80 del; 70 brls "Iambic" round hoop, at $4.80 del; 200 brls "Pacific" flat hoop, at $4.70 del; 250 brls "South Branch" flat hoop, at $4.75 del.

WHEAT—Received, 42,665 bu; shipped, 55,550 bu. Market ½@1c better. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 93½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 94c in store; 2000 bu do at 93c in store—preferred currency; 3000 bu No. 2 Spring at 90½c in store; 25,000 bu do at 91c in store. Sales in bags were as follows:—300 bu Club at 95c del; 700 bags No. 1 Spring at 93½c on track.

CORN—Received, 100,553 bu; shipped, 159,914 bu. Market ¼@½c better. Sales, 11,500 bu River Yellow at 37c f. o. b.; 30,000 bu River Mixed at 34c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 34½c in store; 30,000 bu Mixed at 33½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 33c in store; 16,000 bu do at 33c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 28c in store.

OATS—Received, 4,445 bu. Market steady. Sales, 4,000 bu No. 1 at 18c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,800 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No 1 at 41½c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 618 bu. Market inactive. Sales, 45 bags good at 40c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 200 bbls. Market a little better and more active. Sales, 850 brls at 14½c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 30@35c ⅌ gallon.

MESS PORK—200 brls city packed sold at $30.

LARD—Nominal at 10c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales 10 brls country at 8½c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 10@13½c; Green Salted, 5@[illegible]; Green, 4@4½c.

BUTTER—Prices all dull. Firkin, 9@10c; Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—In good supply, and sales at 6@6½c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.75@2.00 per doz; Turkeys, 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Neshannocks in fair demand at 28@35c. Common Mixed, 17@20c.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED—125 bu at 31c.

BROOM CORN—3 tons fair at $49.50.

LIVE HOGS—Dull, with light transactions as follows:

50 Hogs averaging	230 lbs. at	$4.25
40 "	190 lbs. at	4.00

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 8.—FLOUR—Rules quiet and steady, with moderate demand for export and home consumption; supply limited and holders disposed to insist on full prices. Sales 14 800 brls, at $5 00@5.10 for super state; $5.10@5.20 for super western; $5 00@5.10 for extra western; $5 35@5.60 for shipping brands extra r h O; $5 65@7.25 for trade brands do—market closing steady. Canadian flour in little better request and rather more steady in price; sales 700 brls at $5.25@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour in limited request at $3.15@4.00. Corn meal nominal and unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 200 bbls at 16@16½c.

GRAIN—Common grades of wheat are about 1c lower, with a fair business doing for export at the decline; good and prime white scarce and wanted at full prices. Sales 24,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.18@1.20, delivered; 29,600 bu Milwaukee club at $1.20 for inferior to choice, delivered; 13,500 bu amber Iowa at $1.25@1.28, delivered; 9,500 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.31, delivered; 1,200 bu amber Michigan at $1.34½@1.36; 500 bu amber Zimmerman at $1.36@1.40; 3 600 white Canada at $1.40@1 50; 3,400 bu white western at $1.38; 1,000 bu white southern at $1.60; 19 000 white Kentucky at $1.25. Rye quiet and firm. Sales of 1,500 bu at 68c. Barley, demand moderate. Sales of 1,200 bu California at 70c; 4,100 bu state at 60@65c. Corn heavy and declining. Sales of 57,000 bushels; 62c for old mixed western delivered; 63c for new white and yellow southern, and 61½c for choice white southern. Oats a little firmer with better demand, in part for the Government. Sales at 28½@34c for western and Canada, and 33@35 for state. Peas in fair request. Sales of 11,000 bu Canada at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and prices without any material change. Sales of 650 bbls at $17.75 for mess; $13 25@13.50 for prime. Beef quiet and steady with sales of 375 bbls at $4.00@4.50 for prime; $5.37@6.25 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for repacked mess; $11.25@12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams continue steady at 13@16c for western. Cut meats dull at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders; 8¼@8¾c for hams. Bacon, nothing of moment doing. Lard rather more active and a shade firmer with sales of 650 bbls at 9@9¾c. Butter, a moderate business doing at 12@18c for new Ohio; 12@16c for state. Cheese selling at 4@9½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee market without essential change in prices and as moderate request. Sales 350 bags Rio at 11@12½c; 100 mats Java at 16½c; 200 bags Laguayra at 14@15; 50 bags Jamaica on p t. Sugar—market for raw ¼@½c better, demand decidedly more active. Sales 750 hhds at 4¼@5¾ Cuba; 4¼@5¾ N O; 4¾@5¾ Porto Rico; 1569 boxes Havana 4¾@5¾; 450 bags Bahia p t, and 246 hhds Melado at 2¾. Molasses steady and demand moderate; sales 75 hhds Porto Rico at 32@30; 130 hhds Cuba muscovado at 17@21, the inside price for distilling; 30 hhds N O at 34.

STOCKS dull and lower. Chi R I 37¾; Gal & Chi 59¾; Ill C scrip 61¾; C & T 24; Erie 11½; N Y C 72; Pan 40½; Hud 19; M S 13¾; Pac Mail 68; Mo 6's 41; Tenn 46; Va 45; Treasury 10¾; [illegible] 101; U S 5's '74, 76; do '71 [illegible] 76½.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED……………May 8.

Prop Baker, Brown, Grand Haven, 113 m lumber.
Prop Allegheny, Boyington, Sarnia, 230 m lumber, 175 pkgs fish.
Bark Stockton, March, Buffalo.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Peshtigo, 150 m lumber, 100
Bark Badger State, Drewry, Milwaukee.
m lath, 5 m posts.
Brig Minnesota, Ransom, Bay City, 175 m lumber, 36 m shingles.
Brig Powhatan, Stebbins, Bay City, 138 m lumber, 179 m shingles, 360 m lath.
Schr Geraldine, Mallen, Buffalo.
Schr Stevens, Johnson, Milwaukee.
Schr Myers, Westman, Cleveland, 200 tons coal.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 95 cds wood.
Schr Grenada, Fitzgerald, Buffalo.
Schr Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 4000 posts.
Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Green Bay, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Storm, Williams, White River, 12 m square timber, 30 cds stave bolts, 19 hf bbls fish.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Port Huron.
Schr Jones, Thomas, Manitowoc, 90 m lumber, 30 m timber.

CLEARED……………May 8

Bark Fontanelle, Case, Kingston 17,122 bu wheat.
Bark Prince of Wales, Graham, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.
Bark [illegible]ube, Lyon, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark Badger State, Drevery, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn
Brig Rienzi, Hardenburgh, Green Bay.
Brig Minnesota, Ransom, Oconto.
Brig Mary, Rutber, Buffalo, 10,800 bu corn.
Schr Rich, Ingraham, Buffalo, 17,557 bu corn.
Schr Myer, Westman, Buffalo, 7,450 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the Lake, Sargent, Green Bay.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Stevens, Johnson, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr Peoria, Thompson, Oswego, 17,429 bu corn.
Schr Summit, Robertson, Buffalo, 14,200 bu corn.
Schr Nonpareil, Davis, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr Northern Belle, Smith, Kingston, 15,796 bu wheat.
Schr Midnight, Drake, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Andrews, Brown, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Linder, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Raynor, Bruce, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Wings of the Morning, Stratton, Buffalo, 17,700 bu corn.
Schr Morton, Vannetta, Port Colburn, 12,000 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THROUGH WELLAND CANAL.—Bound West—On the 2d—bark Three Bells, schooners Pierpont, Grey Eagle. On the 3d—bark Waverly, schooners Lewis Wells, Two Brothers, J J Morley, J Rice, brig Concord.

Bound East.—On the 2d—none. On the 3d—prop Bay State, bark London, schooner S J Holley, brig Montezuma, schrs Return, Theo Perry, Australia, D McInnes.

Bound West—On the 3d—prop Michigan, brig Northumberland. On the 4th—prop Jefferson, schrs Condor, Bay of Quinte, Cape Horn.

Bound East—On the 3d—prop Akron, schr Mercer. On the 4th—bark Niagara, schr Henry Hagar.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO.—May 4—6.—Props Galena, schrs Dunmark, Eleanor, Ellen Williams, J F Tracey, Gem, Live Oak.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—May—4—6—Props Potomac, Kenosha, Nile, Queen of the Lakes, Adriatic, Wenona, bark Hans Crocker, schrs Bonnie Doon, Eleanor, Sea Bird, Autocrat, Oriole, Live Oak, Gem, Denmark.

VESSELS GETTING AGROUND.—We believe scarcely a day has passed the present spring without a notice reaching us of some one or more vessels getting aground in the river below, either at Mammy Judy or Fighting Islands. Whether this is attributable to the channel becoming narrower or the river becoming shoaler we know not, and very much doubt if either is at fault. But one thing we do know, that not many years since vessels seldom if ever experienced any difficulty in passing and repassing through this river, either with fair winds or adverse, and without the assistance of tugs as pilots, when in those days the average depth and breadth were precisely the same. There is a fault somewhere, we shall not state where.

A large black fore-and-after is reported hard aground at Fighting Island. She has been there since Sunday evening. Name not given.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED……………May 7.

Vermonter, Feeden, 49 cds wood.
Resolute, Athens 56 cds rubble and 5 cds dimstone.
Atlantic, Morris, 5 000 bu corn.
Wm Merriam, Morris, 5,398 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,305 "
Imperial, Lockport, 6,018 "
Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 "
Republic N Morris, 100 tons coal.
Flower, Lasalle, 4,970 bu corn.
Portland, " 5,273 "
Emella, " 136 tons coal.
James Patrick, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Ontario, Ottawa, 5,000 "
Dacotah, Lasalle, 5,010 "
Celestial, " 5,181 "

CLEARED……………May 7.

Edmonia, Lasalle.
W H Brown, S Lockport.
Clarinda, Lasalle, 16,965 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles, 50 brls salt, 4 boxes lime.
Danube, Ottawa.
Clyde, Seneca, 46,249 ft lumber.
G C Morton, Lasalle, 79,015 lumber, 25 m siding, 25 m shingles, 20 m lath, 1,000 lbs carpenter work.
Banner State, Lasalle, 1,500 lumber, 50 brls salt.
Vermonter, Springs.
Adella, Joliet, 17,216 ft lumber, 524 ft timber.
Boston, Morris.
Resolute, Athens, 3,000 brick.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers [illegible] and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C. [illegible] T. W. BAXTER & CO. Mill Furnishing Depot West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address Box 271.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS. Just received by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

BEAUCHAMP'S FURNITURE POLISH. The best article in use, sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, &c., 202 Randolph street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. [illegible] 9 Board of Trade Building.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. 25 Cases Merrimac Prints. 20 Bales Stark Sheetings. 10 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings. 25,000 STARK MILL BAGS. 10,000 LEWISTON DO. All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL. The Largest Stock of DRY GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, Bedding and Feathers. P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

TWENTY THOUSAND PER DAY. NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, And Letter Paper, Are printed and sent off in our orders. AMERICAN EAGLE Letter Paper and Envelopes. IRISH BRIGADE Envelopes and Letter Paper. NAVAL LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES Just the thing for Jack Tars. Hail Columbia ENVELOPES AND LETTER PAPER. Old Continental LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES, And a great variety of other kinds. NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS Will be issued by us every day. ORDERS FILLED IMMEDIATELY In rotation as they are received. AN AMERICAN FLAG, With an appropriate inscription for a sign, Will be packed in each order amounting to Ten Dollars FREE OF CHARGE. P. MUNSON, Stationers' Hall, NO. 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ☞ Send three letter stamps and we will send samples of the different designs by mail.

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70. GREAT BARGAINS IN PAPER HANGINGS, To Close Out Stock. GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE, WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70 NEAR STATE STREET.

J. H. REED & CO.'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, Made from a superior article of SARSAPARILLA ROOT, Which we import expressly for it, and by a process which retains all the ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, And will be found a PERFECT AND RELIABLE PREPARATION FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. J. H. REED & CO Apothecaries, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

HAIR BRUSHES. HAIR BRUSHES. LOW & SONS' Satin Wood Oval—Very stiff and penetrating. LOW & SONS' Various Styles Russia Bristles. JOHN GOSWELL & CO's Patent Trichosaren. JOHN GOSWELL & CO.'s Various Styles. Paris Buffalo Horn Oval, Paris Buffalo Horn Square, Paris Buffalo Horn Fancy Backs, Rosewood and Satinwood, fancy and plain, of every description at Low Prices. Tooth Brushes. We call particular attention to our assortment of this article, which usually consists of from 100 to 150 dozen, embracing all the best styles of Genuine London Brushes, and a great variety of French and American. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, opposite Tremont House.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c. &c. REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES. FLAGS from 5 inches to 4 feet long. DRUMS, American and German—all sizes. ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C., Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale. AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN S. GULLY, Mrs. GULLY, [illegible] PENNOYER, Proprietors.

GRINDSTONES!—GRINDSTONES!—300 tons selected BEREA GRINDSTONES. For sale at manufacturer's prices by THOMAS HALE, North and Wells street Bridge.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 126 Illinois street, second door east of North Clark street, and 91 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

DRUM AND FIFE BOOKS.—Modern School for the Drum; containing Instructions and Music [illegible] Complete knowledge of the use of the Fife without a teacher. Price 50 cents. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

MILITARY TELESCOPES.—Just received, a new supply of superior MILITARY TELESCOPES. A most useful article for the field, at LOUIS MAURER'S Optical Establishment, 10 South Clark street, opposite the Court House.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BREADSTUFFS, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by [illegible] THOMAS NASH.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE opened at 230 South Water street, Chicago a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, the connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think it can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. G. R. BRITT. W. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 BILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. of Water and Clark-sts. P. O. Box 677. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; [illegible]

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 213 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 136½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. [illegible] CHICAGO.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 110 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. E. MAPLE.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, [illegible] Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 215½ South Water Street, [illegible] Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. E. W. WILLIAMS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 28, 132 and 144 South Water street. A. NEELY. J. F. LAWRENCE. W. S. WHEELER.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 1 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 153 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 202 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFERENCES—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Alonzo Richmond & Co. Hon. Jas. C. Haines, Chicago. J. E. Drake & Co. R. T. & R. King, Buffalo.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 138 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants, Office and Warehouse—No. 21 South Water Street. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [illegible] NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 118 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6611, Chicago. JAS. D. BAILIE. [illegible] REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Mac... General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, St. Joseph, Missouri. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Miles, Wright & Sherman; Gleason, Leakie & Co; Dickinson & Baker; Pitkin & Co.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 SOUTH WATER STREET, 188. Aiken's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, Office 57 State Street. Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET SMOKED BEEF, &C. C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which have had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years. ☞ Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs.

R. & S. P. CARTER, General Commission Merchants, No. 1 (Second Floor) Board of Trade Building, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. ☞ Advances made on consignments.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 224 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. [illegible]

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97……SOUTH WATER STREET……97. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or for shipment East.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 24 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Line, Oswego, N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, &c., for shipment to Oswego or New York, or to their agents, who dispose the privilege of selling in either Market for one commission.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NO. 3 COLE'S BUILDING, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 166 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 188 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. [illegible] STEWART. [illegible]

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF PORK HAMS SHOULDERS LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Hubbard and Hudson Merchants generally in Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. S. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, [illegible]

General Notices.

PARTIES DECLINING HOUSE-KEEPING, and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can secure the best cash prices by calling at [illegible] Post Office Box 2857.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In drawing of April 20th, 1861, No. 11,229 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. [illegible] drew $25,000, being the principal prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, [illegible] York.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Board of Public Works will sit [illegible] Court House. On the Second floor [illegible] The Mayor's Office. [illegible] W. [illegible] Secretary Board of Public Works. Chicago, May 6th, 1861.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] day of June 1861, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business [illegible] WM. B. OGDEN, President.

ANNUAL MEETING—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. Chicago, May [illegible] The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW OPEN For the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders. Trains leave Illinois Central Depot at [illegible] Chicago, April [illegible] J. BARNEY.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO. W. B. OGDEN, Trustee. Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1861. The interest due May 1st, 1861, on the Coupons of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Marine Bank, Chicago, at [illegible] J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors [illegible] will be held [illegible] at the Company's Office [illegible] Chicago [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY.—Chicago, April [illegible] Notice—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company will be held at the office in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may be presented. JOHN W. [illegible], Secretary.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store, NO. 118 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in secure cases, and will return them impervious to MOTH or ravage, and will be responsible for all damage or loss. Receipts given and prices moderate. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

2,000,000 WILSON'S ALBANY "LAWTON" BLACKBERRY PLANTS for sale at $1 per 100, $10 per 1000, and large quantities at reduced rates. Our Plants are grown on new land [illegible] we invite customers to call and see them [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere, at MORGAN'S GARDEN corner of Centre street and Racine Road, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.; or address Geo. A. DAVIS, P. O. Box 3414, Chicago, Ill.

WATER PIPE WATER PIPE. 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail by [illegible] corner Polk and Canal sts., Chicago.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce. No. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. We solicit a consignment of goods that are of the best quality, as it gives our own choice to deal in no other. N. B.—I have several acres of the "Albany" Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates and in any quantities.

ANTHRACITE COAL. THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON. I am now receiving LEHIGH LUMP for Foundry use, BLOSBURG for smithing, LACKAWANA, large egg size, LACKAWANA, range size, LACKAWANA, stove size. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street, above Wells street Bridge.

100 BXS. PRIME CODFISH—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 11 South Water street.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by [illegible] Agent at 130 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also a good assortment of Heating Stoves.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. Effective, Cheap and Durable. Fits any wash tub or stationary tub. Does the work in one-fourth the time with one-fourth the labor, and will not injure the cloth. For sale by the House furnishing trade generally. All parties are cautioned against using, selling or using Wringers with Vulcanized India Rubber Rolls, as they are not forbidden by law, under penalty of the law. METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE CO.

Announcements.

CLERK SUPREME COURT.—LORENZO LELAND is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, Third Grand Division. Election June 3d, 1861.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES R. WELLS, of Kane County, having that the candidate for Clerk [illegible] himself as Candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.—DAVID L. HOUGH, of the City of La Salle, La Salle County, is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division. Election to be held on the 1st Monday in June next.

Oil Works.

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS. The subscribers are manufacturing MASON'S SPERM OIL, FOR MACHINERY. Mason's Head-Light Oil and Mason's Car Box Oil. Also, a very superior TANNERS' AND HARNESS OIL. And would invite all who desire a really nice article to a trial of the same, with the full belief that they can be found to answer any purpose where sperm oil is used for light or machinery to these Oils, in reference to price and quality. We have a process by which all the Stearine and any other substance in Fish Oils is precipitated, leaving them perfectly pure and transparent. This process also increases the body or durable character of the Oil, thereby increasing the wearing qualities, and thus becoming the [illegible] VERY SUPERIOR BURNING OIL. Giving a clear, brilliant light, which proves its purity and excellence. These Oils are sold Wholesale and Retail by P. K. MERRIHEW & CO., at the Manufactory, [illegible] street, and by C. GOODWIN, 14 South Water street. P. K. MERRIHEW & CO.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL, PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL, MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: COZZENS & CO., 89 Water street, New York.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, William S. McWilliams did, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty [illegible] make, execute and deliver to the undersigned his certain mortgage deed bearing date the day and year aforesaid, conveying the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of [illegible] [illegible] JOHN GURLEY, Mortgagee. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Att'ys. Chicago, April [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jearum Atkins, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1858, executed and delivered to me, the undersigned as Trustee, a Deed of Trust, conveying the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note therein mentioned and described [illegible] [illegible] in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois [illegible] CHARLES A. GREGORY, Trustee. Chicago, March 19th, 1861.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Tuesday 23d inst., at same hour and place. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is further postponed to Friday, [illegible] inst., at same hour and place. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1861, at the same hour and place. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1861, at [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed to Wednesday, May 29th, 1861, at the same hour and place. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND [illegible]

Editors and Proprietors [illegible] ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK ST[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas received an ovation evening from the loyal people of Chicago of which any man might have been proud. Partisan differences and enmities of the old time in which existed, were forgotten, and Republicans and Democrats united in an effort to do him honor. He repaid their labor war speech in which the necessity of sustaining the Government and vindicating the honor of the flag was eloquently forced. We regret that the press of other matters forbids an extended notice of his remarks. A brief sketch of his reception will be found on the [illegible] page.

FORTRESS MONROE.

We have no patience with the alarmists who, on the strength of a guess of some vagabond letter writer, assume that the loyal men at Washington have put wise restraints upon the loyal men at Fortress Monroe, and forthwith cry that that important work will at once pass into the enemy's hands! In the name of all that is decent we ask, Does Lieutenant General deserve such treatment at anybody's hands? Is he a knave, traitor? If neither, why assail him with such injurious doubts? Fortress Monroe is safe, now, and will be so next month, next year, all next decade.

TEN REGIMENTS.

The Legislature passed the Ten Regiment bill yesterday, and it is now, having received the signature of the Governor, law. We print it in another column entire. It provides,

I. For the organization of Ten Regiments, one regiment from the men now at Springfield who could not be taken in the six regiments organized under the President's call, and one from each of the old nine Congressional districts in the State.

II. That when organized and officered they shall go into camp for instruction and drill for thirty days, each within the district in which it was raised.

III. That the officers and men while thus engaged, shall be paid by the State the wages to which the rank and file of the Army are entitled.

IV. That the sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to pay expenses.

The chance which the law affords to gallant volunteers will be eagerly accepted. The only misfortune is that not enough places are opened to those who are ready to march to their country's defence. Of those regiments now full or nearly full in this city alone, probably not more than five companies can be accepted, if the Counties in the Congressional districts insist upon their quota. Those who are unsuccessful in their applications must bottle up their wrath or expend it in going to work to produce the means of paying the expenses of the fight.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AMPLIFIED.

The clatter that the South has kept up for twenty years or more in regard to the necessity of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine, is not forgotten in the North. That doctrine, according to the interpretation of slave holding statesmen, forbids the establishment in North America of any Government hostile to the United States. We go for living by it, and employing all the power of this Republic to have it respected, not only in Central America but in South Carolina and the other States of New Dahomey. The politicians of the Jeff. Davis and Yancey school cannot complain. Their embryo Monarchy is as malignant as a rattlesnake, and if permitted to entrench itself within the lines, that Constitutional Liberty has drawn on this soil, will work more mischief than could be effected in a century by colonies planted by European governments within the forbidden limits that Mr. Monroe described. Let the President cram the Monroe Doctrine down their throats, and see how they like it!

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

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If Great Britain is aggrieved by this [illegible]

General Notices.
PARTIES DECLINING HOUSE-KEEPING …
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. …
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. …
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. …
ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. …
HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW OPEN …
OFFICE OF THE P., FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO. …
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of …
OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY. …
INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS … NO. 115 LAKE STREET …
2,000,000 WILSON'S AL…
WATER PIPE WATER PIPE …
H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT …
ANTHRACITE COAL, THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON. … A. B. MEEKER …
100 BXS. PRIME CODFISH— …
STEWART'S COOKING STOVE …
THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER …
Announcements.
CLERK SUPREME COURT …
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Oil Works.
NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS. … MASON'S SPERM OIL, FOR MACHINERY. … TANNERS' AND HARNESS OIL. …
VERY SUPERIOR BURNING OIL. …
NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! …
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MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, …
TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, …

Chicago Tribune,
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VOL. XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861. NO. 7.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas received an ovation last evening from the loyal people of Chicago, of which any man might have been proud. Partisan differences and the hot enmities of the old time in which parties existed, were forgotten, and Republicans and Democrats united in an effort to do him honor. He repaid their labor by a war speech in which the necessity of sustaining the Government and vindicating the honor of the flag was eloquently enforced. We regret that the pressure of other matters forbids an extended editorial notice of his remarks. A brief sketch of his reception will be found on the fourth page.

FORTRESS MONROE.

We have no patience with the alarmists who, on the strength of a guess of some vagabond letter writer, assume that the loyal men at Washington have put wicked restraints upon the loyal men at Fortress Monroe, and forthwith cry out that that important work will at once pass into the enemy's hands! In the name of all that is decent we ask, Does the Lieutenant General deserve such treatment at anybody's hands? Is he a fool knave, traitor? If neither, why assail him with such injurious doubts? Fortress Monroe is safe, now, and will be so next month, next year, all next decade.

TEN REGIMENTS.

The Legislature passed the Ten Regiment bill yesterday, and it is now, having received the signature of the Governor, a law. We print it in another column entire. It provides,

I. For the organization of Ten Regiments, one regiment from the men now at Springfield who could not be taken into the six regiments organized under the President's call, and one from each of the old nine Congressional districts in the State.

II. That when organized and officered, they shall go into camp for instruction and drill for thirty days, each within the district in which it was raised.

III. That the officers and men while thus engaged, shall be paid by the State, the wages to which the rank and file of the Army are entitled.

IV. That the sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to pay expenses.

The chance which the law affords to our gallant volunteers will be eagerly accepted. The only misfortune is that not half enough places are opened to those who are ready to march to their country's defence. Of those regiments now full or nearly full in this city alone, probably not more than five companies can be accepted, if the other Counties in the Congressional district insist upon their quota. Those who are unsuccessful in their applications must bottle up their wrath or expend it in going to work to produce the means of paying the expenses of the fight.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE APPLIED.

The clatter that the South has kept up for twenty years or more in regard to the necessity of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine, is not forgotten in the North. That doctrine, according to the interpretation of slave holding statesmen, forbids the establishment in North America of any Government hostile to the United States. We go for living by it, and employing all the power of this Republic to make it respected, not only in Central America but in South Carolina and the other States of New Dahomey. The politicians of the Jeff. Davis and Yancey school cannot complain. Their embryo Monarchy is as malignant as a rattlesnake; and if permitted to entrench itself within the lines, that Constitutional Liberty has drawn on this soil, will work more mischief than could be effected in a century by colonies planted by European governments within the forbidden limits that Mr. Monroe described. Let the President cram the Monroe Doctrine down their throats, and see how they like it!

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Great Britain is agrieved by this un-constitutional impost, so is the loyal States of the Union. The manufactures of New England consume annually a million of bales of cotton. An export duty increases the price of cotton, and to that extent levies a tax upon the consumer of the goods, which goes to support the rebellion. Here, then, is another motive for putting down the insurrection in the shortest possible time.

REBELS EMPLOYING NEGROES.

The colored men in the United States have been exceedingly eager to enlist, and either form companies of their own, or be attached to white companies, or officered by whites, or go as servants, or laborers to work or fight, or both, any way to get a chance to take a hand in the war. But all such proffers have been refused, and the enrollment of this description of force discouraged. But down South the Secessionists appear to have no such scruples against employing "niggers" to fight against the Government. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner of a recent date, has the following:

"FREE COLORED MEN.—A list of thirty-two worthy free negroes of this city, who have offered their services in the work of defense, or in any other capacity required, has been sent in to the Captain of the Woodis Riflemen. We noticed colored men in uniform. They came as musicians with the Georgia troops."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* is responsible for this:

NEGROES VOLUNTEERING.—Free negroes in Amelia county have offered themselves to the Government for any service. In our neighboring city of Petersburg, two hundred free negroes offered for any work that might be assigned to them, either to fight under white officers, dig ditches, or anything that could show their desire to serve Old Virginia.

We have seen no notice that the services of free negroes have been refused by the Secessionists. Slave negroes we know are employed to assist the rebels. All the money the negroes can spare is taken to help support the rebellion.

Unless utter madness has taken possession of the brains of the secessionists, they will abstain from calling in the servile class to aid them in destroying the Republic. The temper of the loyal masses will not tolerate such warfare. Let them beware.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We are not disposed to enter upon a tirade against the Illinois Legislature. We are aware that a very considerable shower of anathemas have fallen upon that body, and particularly upon the less numerous branch thereof, for the tardy and in some respects niggardly action taken at the recent session. But we have some remarks of a personal character which we may be permitted to indulge while the subject is fresh.

The House resolution informing the Senate and Governor that they had, on Thursday, passed all the bills required by the public exigencies under the proclamation convening them, was substantially correct. The Republican members were always in their seats and *all* voted right all the time. Under the excellent leadership of Messrs. Church, Hurlbut and Scammon the business of the session, after certain irrepressible gentlemen like Green and Singleton had aired their rhetoric, moved off like clockwork. In all measures of undoubted necessity, the Republicans were aided with cheerful zeal by Messrs. Harris of Shelby, Graham and Cummings of Fulton, Erwin of Schuyler, Scholfield of Clark, Shaw of Lawrence, Rolloson of Hancock, Burr of Scott, Talbott of Monroe, and Vandeveer of Christian. Less prominent, but, we believe, equally patriotic, were Messrs. Archer of Pike, DeWitt of Brown, Harrington of Adams, Baldwin of Greene, Faherty of Randolph, Kellogg of Washington and English of Jersey. Mr. Harris of Shelby was unquestionably the most earnest of the Democratic members, in putting things through in the right shape. Though a Kentuckian by birth, he evinced, in the most decided yet unostentatious way, his determination to quash the miserable treason now threatening the government of the United States. We accord him this prominence because he has earned it fairly and honestly. The most accomplished speaker on the Democratic side was Mr. Scholfield, of Clark. Mr. Scholfield did not impose any needless orations on the House, but his observations were almost always fair and truthful. It was not to be expected that the Democratic members would vote with their opponents on such measures as the general Militia bill, against which nearly all of them had made a record at the previous session. Let it be said however, that none of them made any *factious* opposition even to this. Indeed the only votes against the two million bill in the House, were given by Messrs Crouch, of Hamilton; Elder, of Gallatin; Green, of Massac; Hacker, of Union; Kieffer, of Jackson; Knapp, of Clinton; Pulley, of Johnson; Randcarick, of Cass. Some of these explained, when giving their votes, that they deemed the sum too large; but, under the circumstances, it is fair to presume that they were opposed to any appropriation at all. Having characterized Mr. Harris of Shelby in fitting terms, it is proper to allude to the other end of the Democratic party in the Legislature—Green of Massac. This person voted against everything, spoke against everything, consumed more of the time of the session than any other ten members, vociferated his devotion to the Union a thousand times, and voted just as a secessionist would have voted on all occasions.

Our notice of the Senate shall be brief. The conduct of this body is a striking example, of the fact that the smaller the body the more difficult is it to reach a conclusion. Many of the amendments attached by the Senate to the House bills, were good; but the delay in arriving at any conclusion was so grievous, that it nearly drove the spectators, citizens and soldiers frantic. Mr. Kuykendall of Johnson, was unusually factious, though when pinned down to the record, he voted for the ten million bill, the cavalry bill, and (we believe) for the ten regiment bill. Mr. Buckmaster of Madison, was the most conspicuous member on the Democratic side for earnestness in carrying forward the necessary measures. Underwood, of St. Clair, Brooks of Adams, and Hughes of Pike, (one of the ablest men in the Legislature), were also very fair in both votes and speeches. We think that Mr. Aplington, of Ogle, was in error in opposing the bill to prevent rendering aid to the rebels, and that Mr. Bushnell of LaSalle, and Dummer of Cass, were equally in error in voting against the general Militia bill. But if these gentlemen shall succeed in explaining their action satisfactorily to their constituents they will have no quarrel with us.

MORE TROOPS.

Troops continue to pour into Annapolis with great rapidity, and to be forwarded to Washington by rail. We have reasons for believing that when the forces now on foot, or a part of them—say 50,000 men—are marshaled together, the traitors will be taught that there is weight in the Federal power, and that the breaking up of this great government is a job that they cannot easily accomplish. The day of great events is not far off. Meanwhile, the people of Richmond, who are writing to Washington, imploring their friends to come out of that doomed city, may safely employ their time in looking for a place for retreat in the hour when the impending bolt falls upon that pestilent city.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.

While such journals in Kentucky as are not avowedly for secession and war, are howling for neutrality, the recruiting of men for subverting the Federal Government goes on openly in all parts of the State, and organized companies, without concealment of their destination or intentions, are almost daily leaving to join the rebel army. All this goes on with the connivance, certainly with the tacit assent, of the Governor; no public meetings of the people are held to denounce the traitorous practices; no impediment of any kind seems to be, by any body, laid in the way of the full accomplishment of anything that Jeff Davis desires. While this is the case, the Government, though acting clearly in the spirit of the Constitution and in strict accordance with legal forms, could not march a corporal's guard of men ten miles on Kentucky soil, without sacrificing their lives, because they would be "outraging Kentucky's neutrality." This condition of things, gentlemen of Kentucky, cannot last. That kind of neutrality is played out.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Our private advices lead us to believe that during the week several important movements will be made upon the enemy, from Washington. We take it for granted that the Army of Occupation at the Capital will push forward its advance guard, probably to-day, and occupy Alexandria and Arlington Heights—the latter permanently, behind earth works suitable for the position. Both these are important in the defence of the city, and in any further movement toward Richmond; and our information is such that we have no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief will command the forces to possess them.

Before Saturday night, we shall, in all probability, hear that the Confederate army now squatting before Fort Pickens, has been routed with loss, and that the Navy Yard, Fort Barancas and Fort Mc Rae, now in their hands, have been recovered, and are in the possession of the Government. Major Brown has under his command in Pickens, a few more than four thousand men, most of whom are trained soldiers—enough to drive that mob of secessionists, now investing the place, into the Bay; and we have reason to think that his instructions to do so, are explicit. He is aided by five or six armed vessels, capable of efficient service; and, at this moment, the chance is, that nothing but treason on the part of the officers in the Fort, or on the fleet, will be able to defeat his intentions. Possibly the movement may be delayed; but, if our advices are reliable, it will be made at once. That it will be successful, we have no doubt.

Our readers who have friends or relatives at Cairo may make themselves easy on their account; because, unless the present programme is changed before Saturday, Indiana and probably Wisconsin and Iowa, will so strongly reinforce the Illinois troops now there that attack from below will be madness. Without positive information, we assume that the two regiments of Illinois volunteers at Springfield on Saturday have already gone to Cairo, and that the heavy artillery for the defence of the place is now on the ground. If we are correct, Gen. Pillow has put off his attack a day too long. Before he can make ready again, if he has ever had any intention of a fight in that quarter, a force of 12,000 to 15,000 men strongly intrenched, with artillery heavy and light, will be able to give him a hot reception. He will be a lucky dog if he is not driven out of Memphis, where he and his ragamuffins are now persecuting Union men.

This week too, will probably see Baltimore in the possession of the loyal troops of the Government, and direct communication with the North, by telegraph and rail, permanently opened. The two columns under Gen. Patterson will come together near that city, while a third column threatens it from Annapolis. Before Saturday night, it will be understood all over this country that the way through Baltimore and Maryland for either troops, stores or munitions, is open to whomsoever or whatsoever the Government may send, or that Baltimore is a shapeless mass of bricks covering a few thousand dead rowdies.

This week the blockade of every Southern port will be complete. Not a row boat can go out or in Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston, without Government consent. The shipment of cotton, and the importation of arms and munitions of war, by sea, from all these places have come to a full stop. More than fifty vessels including thirty armed steamers are engaged in this blockade and they will make it effectual. The South will have but one outlet and that is the North guarded by a wall of steel against which the chivalry will be slow to rush.

ATTACK ON CAIRO.

There are rumors of an attack on Cairo, which we fear are well founded. It cannot have entered the brain of even addle-pated General Pillow that he can dislodge the Illinois troops now quartered at that point, by any force which he can muster in the "neutral" States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri; but an attack, even if followed by a repulse, is necessary to fire the Southern heart and precipitate those States into revolution; hence if an assault upon Illinois men on Illinois soil is intended, it is a part of the policy of the confederated traitors at Montgomery, by which they hope to drag all the Border Slave States into the maelstrom of secession. The game they play is a strong one, but the prize is worth the hazard. Those States with comparatively few slaves and a sturdy, healthy and courageous population, are necessary to prevent the obliteration of the conspirators and the destruction of their traitorous programme, within the next ninety days. They contain a large part of the material wealth and the fighting men of the South; and so long as they remain, if only professedly, loyal to the Federal Government, secession is capable of no advance. It may persecute unprotected Northern men and terrify Northern women in New Dahomey, stop the mails, steal the goverment property, and make such small displays of impotent malignity; but it can neither make war nor protect itself. Without them, it must die the death of a rat in a cage. The attack on Washington is of course abandoned. The Hotspurs lately gathered at Alexandria, in the neighborhood of the Capital, though as ardent as a Southern sun and whiskey can make them, have prudently retired to healthier quarters and the contingent at Richmond, though daily increasing in numbers, is not believed to be in a condition to face the fire of the loyal men now under the President's immediate command. Washington is safe; but action is as necessary to treason as to oratory; without it, men stop to think, and thought does not favor the commission of crime. The people must be hurried forward,—their passions must be aroused, their sectional animosity stimulated, and their sense of honor piqued. Blood is necessary to arouse them from the bottom; and why not let it flow in Illinois? Loud outcries will follow a battle, whether won or lost. … nations and … between the States will not hasten peace. In the confusion and din, Secession rises, and the revolution has gained strength—the Border States are out; now for War! This is the reasoning which impels the gathering of the forces at Columbus and Memphis; this is sending up the Mississippians by hundreds to take part in the fray. We have no fears of the result. The men at Cairo are loyal; they are in earnest, and they are brave. Let Gen. Pillow come. If a battle and a defeat will serve his cause, we know no reason why both are not at his command.

MISSOURI AGAIN.

Claib. Jackson's message and the secret session of the Legislature to which it was addressed, tell the story. It is unquestionably the purpose of the gang of traitors and adventurers who have control of the destinies of Missouri, to force her out of the Union by any means, fair or foul. They may pretend to loyalty or stop at neutrality, but the purpose of all their actions is treason, to be consummated at the earliest moment consistent with safety. We have watched their course, and that of their thrice infamous mouth-piece, the St. Louis *Republican*, since the first invasion of Kansas was planned, and we see now the old policy of fraud, deceit and general and miscellaneous scoundrelism by which the Kansas iniquity was conceived and carried on, apparent in every one of the lies that they give to the public and every one of the plans which events bring to light. They mean now to practise upon the Union men of Missouri the same dragooning to which they, by the agency of their Border Ruffians, subjected the Free State men of the Territory. The Blue Lodges continue their work, aided by the Knights of the Golden Circle and their emissaries from the lower part of New Dahomey; and some bright morning before the people of the State, a majority of whom are unquestionably loyal, know what has been done, they will find that Missouri has been precipitated into revolution, and that they are in the midst of fearful and desolating war. The abominable iniquities which were common in Kansas, and at which the country shuddered, are now practiced in almost every one of the larger towns, especially those which lie up toward the Western border. Union men are harried, their property destroyed, their personal safety endangered, and their business broken up, as the preliminaries to final expulsion as soon as their departure is necessary to the full consummation of the schemes which the secessionists have put on foot. They are leaving by hundreds and thousands. Every train from the West sets them down here to tell what outrages they endured, and perils they escaped. Every letter is filled with the apprehensions which the threats of the prowling and predatory minority—the scum of the frontier and the gatherings of the suburbs of Tophet—are well calculated to create among men who are inclined to decency and peace. St. Joseph, Weston, Lexington, Kansas City, are so many miniatures of Pandemonium to all adherents of the Union cause. Terrorism grows apace, and with it Secession advances.

Missouri deserves, and should have the attention of the General Government to-day and every day until this rebellion is trodden out. The contingents which the loyal States of the North-west have furnished, save those necessary to occupy and hold Cairo, should be sent to her borders if not into her chief towns, and there uphold the banner which the traitors are endeavoring to tear down, that the Union men may have protection under its folds. And when the rebels who have grasped the destinies of the State attempt to range her along side of the enemies of the Republic, they should be driven out, or hung up by the heels. The treatment should be prompt and vigorous. We care not what name the traitors choose to call it. "Invasion," "subjugation," "coercion," or any of the other term by the use of which, treason is exercised, makes no difference with the fact. To hold Missouri to her loyalty if necessary by an armed force, to punish those who are plotting treason, and to protect and defend the friends of the Government,—these are the objects to be accomplished. We entreat those in authority to see to it in time. Illinois has one regiment at Alton, within an hour of St. Louis. Ten more regiments can take the field to-morrow. Let them go to Quincy and Illinoistown. Iowa will furnish five thousand men. Kansas is full of gallant fellows, whose injuries received from Missouri are not yet forgotten, and who are aching for an opportunity to march over the border and settle up accounts of five and six years' standing. Wisconsin, if necessary, will give as many thousand riflemen as may be desired. There is no lack of force; and there should be no hesitation on the points of etiquette. It is too late for punctilio. Missouri, through her disloyal rulers, threatens war. Let them not have the opportunity to choose their own time, position and occasion for commencing it. The cost of keeping her where she now is will be a trifle compared to the outlay necessary for her conquest, after Jackson and his gang have done their uttermost. All considerations of economy and patriotism point to the course which we recommend. The malignants need a quick and vigorous hand. If they are incapable of patriotism, they are keenly sensible to the influence of powder and ball, the sabre and the bayonet. These are agencies that they understand. It is proper now that they should be invoked.

WHAT COLT HAS DONE.

Col. Samuel Colt is making some retribution for the assistance he has given the rebels. During the past winter and spring he has manufactured and sold tens of thousands of patent fire-arms to the Secessionists. The best arms they possess he has furnished. He continued shipping rifles and revolvers to them until after the secession of Virginia and the Proclamation of the President; and only ceased when a Vigilance Committee warned him to stop. The public feeling against him became so hot, that he was obliged to take the back-track. He notified his agents that he would make arms for the Union men, at full price. He had supplied the insurgents at a discount. This concession to the loyal sentiment of the country was not satisfactory, and a cry arose, calling on the Government to take possession of his manufactory in Connecticut, and convert it into an Armory for the manufacture of breech-loading rifles and navy revolvers. The prospect of the Administration acting on this advice "brought the gentleman to his milk." He at once came down with a handsome proposition. He has offered to arm one regiment of Connecticut volunteers with breech-loading rifles of the latest and best make, with sabre-bayonets, and navy revolvers. The donation is worth $50,000. The Governor has promptly accepted the offer, and the regiment is being raised. Col. Colt also employs officers to drill and perfect the men in the use of the weapons, at his own expense. He has thus, to a certain extent, retrived himself in the eyes of the public, and done penance for his sins against his …

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 3, 1861.

The House and Senate were in session last evening until a late hour, and finally agreed to a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-day at 10 o'clock. No new business was introduced last night, the time being spent in arranging the details of various bills.

The amendment to the Cavalry Bill, allowing an extra quota from Chicago, embracing Capt. Barker's companies, was adopted.

Both Houses met this morning at 8 o'clock. The Governor sent in to the Senate the nominations of Capt. James H. Stokes of Chicago, Capt. William Shepard of Jersey county, and Capt. John Tillson of Quincy, to compose the commission to purchase arms, which were confirmed. The nominations by the Governor, previously made, of Hon. James H. Woodworth of Chicago, Charles H. Lanphier of Springfield, and Judge William Thomas of Jacksonville, as a commission to audit the accounts of the war expenditures of the State, were confirmed.

Various messages passed between the Senate and House, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, on notice, the Senate in a body passed into the House.

In the House the usual finishing up processes were gone through with.

The Senate informed the House that it had finished business, and the Governor said he had nothing further to communicate. So the work being all done, and the last bill approved by the Governor, Mr. McNeil, of Ogle, moved that the session be closed by the united General Assembly singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and that Mr. Wilson of Chicago be requested to lead. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Wilson gracefully declined, saying, "While he would willingly and heartily join the chorus he would take the liberty of offering a substitute in the person of Capt. Quincy McNeil of Rock Island," who came forward and led off in the glorious old Hymn with power and feeling. Before the first stanza was concluded the Senate entered in a body, the lobby and galleries were densely packed, and all joined the chorus with great enthusiasm. The scene was memorable and impressive. Every heart swelled with feeling, and old political opponents grasped each other by the hand, and mingled their voices in singing and cheering. At the conclusion of this National Anthem, Mr. Church of McHenry moved that Judge Norton of Joliet should administer the oath to defend the Constitution and the flag of our country, and it was carried with enthusiasm. The Judge came forward and administered the oath, which was repeated with measured emphasis by all present, with uplifted hands: "I do solemnly swear, by the ever-living God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and defend the flag of the Union against all assailants, so help me God." Deep solemnity pervaded the Assembly, and every one repeated the oath as if earnestly weighing and comprehending its full import.

Mr. Church then rose in his place, and said he could not allow the House to adjourn without expressing the opinion of those who had heretofore acted with him as a political party: That whatever differences had existed in regard to details in the various measures which had been before the House, he was convinced that upon the great question of loyalty to the Union, there was no division of sentiment.

Mr. Burr, of Scott, made a patriotic and effective speech, in reply to Mr. Church's, for the other side of the House, and took occasion to eulogize Senator Douglas, and concluded with the sentiment of General Jackson: "THE UNION—It must and shall be preserved."

Then Mr. Speaker Cullom made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the House for the patriotic unanimity with which all measures had been carried, and declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

The following are the titles to all the acts passed by this session of the General Assembly, as they have been approved by the Governor:

An act to organize six regiments of volunteers from Illinois, and to provide for the election of regimental officers and a Brigadier General.
An act confirming the election of officers in the volunteer militia of the State of Illinois.
An act to prevent the transportation of troops and munitions of war in this State.
An act making compensation to the Board of Medical Examiners.
An act to provide for the appointment of Chaplains for the Illinois Militia when in actual service.
An act to prepare the State of Illinois to protect its own Territory, repel invasion, and render efficient and prompt assistance to the United States if demanded.
An act to prevent the use of telegraphs for illegal and revolutionary purposes.
An act to encourage the formation and equipment of volunteer companies.
An act making appropriations for the general and contingent expenses of the special session of the General Assembly.
An act creating a war fund, and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers.
An act to provide for extraordinary expenses in the Executive Department.
An act to pay discharged volunteers.
An act to establish a magazine, to purchase efficient arms for the State Militia, and for other purposes.
An act making partial appropriations to meet the expenses of the present General Assembly.
An act to prevent rendering aid to rebels.
An act to empower Guardians and the board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School, and all other persons holding similar relations to minors, to consent to the enlistment of wards, and those committed to their care who are under the age of 21 years, to enlist, either as volunteers or in the regular army of the United States.
An act to provide for raising a regiment of Cavalry.
An act to amend chapter 70 Revised Statutes, entitled Militia.
An act for the relief of Geo. W. Todd.
An act to provide for the publication of the laws of this session of the General Assembly.

SECOND DISPATCH.

An Informal Commission, appointed by the Governor, consisting of Hon. S. A. Hurlbut of Boone, J. M. Palmer of Macoupin, and Thos. A. Marshall of Coles, to select from the list of two hundred companies the ninety to make up the nine regiments from the nine Congressional districts of the State, have been working all day under great outside pressure, and have made a report. This report remains to be passed upon by the Governor, when it will be made public, probably to-morrow.

Company A, Chicago Light Infantry, Capt. Harding, and Companies A and B, Chicago Zouaves, arrived here this evening from Cairo. It is supposed they will be quartered at Camp Yates, and will help to make up the first of the ten regiments. Capt. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, late of the Topographical Engineers U. S. A., now at Cairo, attached to Col. Prentiss' command, has been appointed Brigade Inspector First Brigade Illinois Volunteers, with rank of Colonel. The appointment gives great satisfaction.

An order has been issued by the Governor calling for an election of Brigadier General of the six regiments mustered into the service of the United States. Three days notice of the election is required after the arrival of the order at the headquarters of each regiment.

The Cavalry act provides that two companies shall be taken from Chicago, Capt. Barker's, and three south of the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The aggregate appropriations of this General Assembly amount to upwards of three and a half millions, viz: one million for the ten Regiments, half a million for the purchase of arms, and two millions for State defence and national aid. There were issued from the Commissary department, yesterday, at Camp Yates, three thousand five hundred rations. Of these two Regiments, of ten Companies each, with 90 service men each, have been mustered into service; the others are part of those to make up the first Regiment of the ten Regiment bill.

SPRINGFIELD, May 2, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Church's bill to prevent rendering aid to rebels was taken up, amended and passed, as follows:

AN ACT to prevent rendering aid to rebels.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission from any person or persons, State or States, who are the enemies of this State, or of the United States, or in rebellion against the laws thereof, or who shall levy war against this State or Government, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war or rebellion against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or persuading others to enlist for such purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other article for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form or be in any way concerned in forming any combination, plot, or conspiracy for betraying the State, or the United States, or any subject or citizen thereof, into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or organized, or pretended Government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State, or the United States, or shall … with any … hope of reward with intent to oppose, pervert, or subvert the Government of the United States, to induce any person or persons to abandon such service, or to withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this State for that purpose,—every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not less than one nor more than twenty-five years, and pay a fine of not less than five hundred or more than ten thousand dollars, which fine shall be a lien on all the real and personal property of the person so convicted from the date of the indictment, or from the date of the arrest if arrested before indictment.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons within this State, shall sell, build, furnish, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in selling, building, constructing, altering or fitting out, any vessel or vessels for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purposes, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever, to make war on the United States, to resist by force or otherwise the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-five years and pay a fine not exceeding the whole value of the real and personal property owned by the person or persons so convicted, to be a lien as provided in the first section of this act. Provided that a conviction or acquittal under this act shall not bar any prosecution for treason under any law now in force in this State.

SEC. 3. All arms and munitions of war in this State, or in transition thorough this State, or upon any of the rivers of this State, of its borders, either belonging to or designed for any such person or persons in rebellion as aforesaid, either within this State or elsewhere, shall be liable to be seized; and it is hereby made the duty of all officers, civil or military, of this State, and lawful for all other persons to seize and detain all such arms and munitions, and cause them to be securely stored and kept, and shall immediately give information to the Governor of this State, with a schedule of such arms and munitions seized and detained, who shall advertise the taking and detention of the same in the *Weekly State Journal and Register*, for sixty days, when, if they are not claimed and prosecuted for by some person or persons claiming them, not in violation of this act, he shall cause them to be removed to the State Arsenal and pay all expenses incurred thereby from the Military fund.

SEC. 4. No arms or munitions of war shall be sent or shipped to any place out of this State, except on the order of the President of the United States, or the Governor of this State, or of the proper officer acting in pursuance of law; and the absence of any such order shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence that such arms and munitions of war are owned by or intended for the use of some person or persons in rebellion against the government and laws as aforesaid; and in the absence of proof to the contrary shall justify such seizure and detention.

SEC. 5. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The vote on the passage of the bill was, ayes 44, noes 29.

THE MILITIA LAW.

The Act as it Passed the Legislature.

An Act to Amend Chapter Seventy of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Militia."

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The Militia of the State of Illinois shall be composed of all free white male able bodied citizens thereof, who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and for the purposes of this act, permanent residents shall be deemed citizens.

SEC. 2. As soon as may be, after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Assessors of Townships in counties having Township organization, to make a complete list of all persons in their respective Townships subject to military duty under this act, one copy of which duly certified shall be filed and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of said county; and said return shall be made before the first day of August next.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Assessors in counties not having Township organization, to make a like complete list of all persons subject to military duty, as aforesaid, in their respective counties, and cause the same to be recorded in the office of the County Clerks of their respective counties as soon as may be, and by the first day of August next.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the County Clerks, on receipt of the aforesaid lists, forthwith to forward a certified copy of said list, to the Adjutant General of this State, who shall cause the same to be filed in his office.

SEC. 5. Said lists shall be annually corrected by said assessor at the time of making their annual assessments, copies of which shall be duly certified, forwarded and filed as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The said militia shall be divided into two classes: first, the *voluntary*, and secondly, the *reserve*.

SEC. 2. The first class shall consist of those who voluntarily organize themselves into companies of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred members each, and who shall have a uniform and shall elect officers and assemble for drill, and purposes of military discipline, not less than four days in each year, and who shall be furnished with arms and equipments by the State, and be first subject to call or draft into the service at the requisition of the Governor.

SEC. 3. The second class shall consist of those who do not organize themselves into companies as aforesaid, and shall also be subject to draft or called into service.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The companies shall elect their own officers by ballot, who shall appoint the non-commissioned officers of their respective companies, and the companies shall by vote select their place for drill, and shall hold special drill on call of the captain or vote of the company.

SEC. 2. Whenever, in the opinion of the Governor of this State, the public good requires, he shall, by order, direct the said volunteer companies so organized to form into regiments of not less than five nor more than ten companies each, and to that end shall designate in such order the several companies which shall form the respective regiments, and the time and place when and where the said companies shall convene for the purpose of electing regimental officers, at which time and place the said companies shall proceed to elect by ballot one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major for each of their respective regiments, and said regimental officers so elected shall have the appointment of their staff.

SEC. 3. Captains and lieutenants of companies, and the elective officers of regiments, shall be commissioned by the Governor for the period of six years from the date of their election respectively.

SEC. 4. Volunteer militia shall serve for the term of six years, unless discharged by age or other legal disability, and shall ever afterwards be free from involuntary military duty, except in case of war or invasion, and shall, during said service, be free and exempt from personal highway tax and from serving as jurors.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The said assessors shall receive for their services in making the list, mentioned in section two and three in article first of this act, the sum of one cent per name contained in said list first to be made, to be paid them out of the Treasury of the State.

SEC. 2. If any assessor or county clerk shall willfully refuse or neglect the duties imposed by this act, he shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be removed from office, and shall not thereafter hold any office of honor or profit in this State for five years after such conviction.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The Governor, if companies so organize and volunteer may commission the officers of and recognize the organization of artillery companies, companies of cavalry, companies of sappers and miners, and an ambulance corps, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. There shall be filed and kept in the adjutant general's office of this State, a complete roll of each of the companies organized under the provisions of this act, and a record of the date of the organization of each company, and of the enlistment of each member thereof.

SEC. 3. Said roll shall be made annually by the officers of each company and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the adjutant general's office of this State, and the same shall be kept on file in his office.

SEC. 4. A record of the date of all commissions granted under this act shall be kept in the adjutant general's office, and commissioned officers shall have rank according to the date of their respective commissions.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Officers and members of volunteer companies elected under the provisions of this act, shall not be subject to the orders of officers of the militia of this State not organized under this act.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

A BILL for an act to prepare the State of Illinois to protect its own Territory, repel invasion and render efficient and prompt assistance to the United States, if demanded.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the services of ten Regiments of Infantry, and one Battalion of Light Artillery, for the service of the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. That a Regiment of Infantry shall consist of ten Companies, and shall be officered in manner as shall be provided by the general militia law of this State. Each company shall consist of not less than sixty-four privates nor more than one hundred. The Battalion of Light Artillery shall consist of four companies, and shall be officered and equipped in accordance with the general regulations of the army as to that branch of the service, and commanded by a Major, to be elected by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Battalion. Each company shall consist of not less than forty nor more than one hundred men, and shall be provided with such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as the laws and general regulations of the United States army direct.

SEC. 3. The regiments hereby called for and allowed to be received shall be raised by voluntary enlistment by companies, as follows, to wit: One regiment of the volunteer companies now in the city of Springfield, and one regiment from each of the nine Congressional Districts, heretofore established in this State, and shall be organized into regiments according to the convenience of these localities, by the proper staff officers, under the orders of the Governor.

SEC. 4. All persons voluntarily enlisting in said Regiments or Battalion shall, before being tendered or accepted as a company or in Regiments, make up their muster roll by companies, and shall severally pledge themselves to obey all legal orders of their superior officers, to maintain the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State, and if called upon by the United States, to tender their services according to their organization under the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The Regiments and Battalion aforesaid shall be uniformed with a proper uniform, according to the general regulations to be issued by this State. As soon as arms can be provided they shall be put into encampments by Regiments, at their regimental headquarters, within the Congressional District in which they are raised, and shall be held in camp for the space of thirty days for the purpose of instruction and discipline, unless sooner demanded by the United States for actual service.

SEC. 6. For and during said thirty days of encampment duty, the said troops shall receive pay and subsistence at the rate allowed to privates, musicians, non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers by the laws and regulations of the United States … [illegible]

SEC. 7. In case of the existence at any time of any of the causes named in the Constitution of this State, the Governor shall have power, and he is hereby required, to use for the public defence, as therein provided, any or all of the troops hereby provided under the constitutional provisions aforesaid.

SEC. 8. The Governor is authorized and required, by the proper staff officers, to make all necessary rules and regulations for preparing the troops and disciplining and instructing them, providing for their maintenance and support, while in camp, distributing arms and … efficiency of the troops employed into camp as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. The sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as shall be needed, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses required under this law, and shall be paid by the treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Auditor upon the written order of the Governor.

SEC. 10. As soon as ten Companies shall be formed in a Regiment, the Adjutant-General shall order an election for Regimental Officers for the said regiment.

SEC. 11. The uniform for said regiments shall conform as near as may be to the United States fatigue uniform, and shall be prescribed in General Orders by the Adjutant-General.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Governor to make proper regulations to be adopted for the safe keeping and restorations to the proper place of keeping the same, of all the arms and equipments furnished to the troops under the provision of this act, when they shall be disbanded, whether at the end of thirty days, or any other time.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Approved May 2d, 1861.
RICHARD YATES, Governor.
SHELBY M. CULLOM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Speaker of the Senate.

THE TWO MILLION BILL AS FINALLY PASSED.

AN ACT creating a War Fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That a Board of Commissioners, to consist of three prudent and discreet men, be created, who shall audit all accounts for supplies and munitions of war, camp equipage, provisions, equipments, clothing and supplies, furnished for any portion of the Illinois troops in special service, under the orders of the Governor, all accounts in any way or manner originating under the call of the President for such volunteers, or which should properly be charged to the war fund; and no accounts shall be allowed or paid by the Governor which are not approved by such Board.

SEC. 2. All funds or moneys which are or shall be raised or appropriated under any act of this session of the General Assembly, except for the payment of the expenses of the same, shall be kept separate and apart, and be denominated the War Fund.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall, before proceeding to exercise the powers herein conferred, be sworn or affirmed to faithfully perform the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and meet at such place or places as they shall appoint, of which due notice shall be given, and proceed to examine all such bills and accounts and examine all vouchers, and hear all such evidence as may be presented to them under the provisions of this act; and shall approve and allow all such bills and claims as shall be shown in their judgment to be just and reasonable, taking into consideration the circumstances under which they were created.

SEC. 4. They shall make out a detailed report, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, in writing to the Governor for all claims allowed by them, with the names of those in whose favor they are allowed and the amounts thereof and for what allowed, and if the same be approved by the Governor, the Auditor shall draw his warrant upon the Treasury for the sums therein specified in favor of the persons therein named or their assignees, to be paid out of the said war fund.

SEC. 5. All claims and accounts accruing against the State for war expenses or disbursements, which are specified in this act, and which have already accrued, shall be presented within three months from the passage of this act, and all other claims shall be presented within three months of the accruing of the same, or the same shall be considered as donated to the State, and shall not therefrom be allowed under any pretense whatever.

SEC. 6. Any vacancy or vacancies occurring in said board, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, until otherwise directed by the Legislature.

SEC. 7. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint said board, and their compensation shall be five dollars per day, for each day actually employed, to be paid out of the war fund; provided that said board shall only remain in session so long as is absolutely necessary for the prompt and efficient discharge of its duties.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Auditor and Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized to issue bonds of the State of Illinois bearing interest at six per centum per annum, for such sums as they, or a majority of them, may deem necessary for the purpose of organizing the militia, repelling invasion or defending the State in war, and to sell the same for the best price, and on the best terms, which can in their judgment be obtained for the same, in money—five hundred thousand dollars of said sum to be issued in denominations of one hundred dollars; five hundred thousand dollars of said sum to be issued in denominations of five hundred dollars; and one million of dollars of said sum to be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars. The principal to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the city of New York, and the interest payable semi-annually on the first Monday of January and July in each year, at such place in the city of New York as may be designated by public notice in three newspapers published in said city, one month before such interest shall become due.

SEC. 9. The aggregate amount of bonds which shall be issued under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed two millions of dollars. The bonds which were prepared for refunded stock under the act of February 22d, 1859, may be issued under this act, as far as applicable, but shall be printed across the face of the same the following words: "Issued under the act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers." The interest on said bonds shall not commence running previous to July 1st, 1861, and to provide for the payment of such interest, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of public accounts to assess annually upon the taxable property of this State, in addition to all other taxes, a sum sufficient with the interest fund (or other funds) appropriated, if any there be in the State Treasury, to pay the interest upon the debt hereby created, which said sum shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are or may be assessed and collected. The fund thus collected shall be kept with the interest fund, and shall be applied only to the payment of interest on the State debt. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, the faith and credit of the State is hereby irrevocably pledged.

SEC. 10. It shall be lawful for guardians and persons holding money in a fiduciary capacity, to invest the same in the purchase of said bonds at the current rate, not exceeding par, and hold the same for the benefit and use of the persons whose funds they hold.

SEC. 11. In addition to the bonds authorized to be sold by the preceding section, the Governor is also further authorized to sell the bonds of the State of like character to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, to supply a casual deficiency in the revenue fund, and provide for the expenses of this General Assembly.

SEC. 12. In no case shall more bonds be sold or issued than may be necessary to meet from time to time the actual expenses incurring out of the provisions of this act. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Signed] SHELBY M. CULLOM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Speaker of Senate.

Approved May 2d, 1861.
RICHARD YATES, Governor.

From Washington.

Two Loyal Regiments from Kentucky.

ONE REGIMENT FROM MARYLAND.

Short Commons at Harper's Ferry.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861.

Two prominent citizens of Northern Kentucky, this morning, offered to the Government, two regiments, organized by them in spite of the refusal of Gov. Magoffin to respond to the President's requisition for troops. They will doubtless be accepted.

Parties from Maryland are now here on a similar mission. They tender one regiment.

I have positive advices that there are only about fifteen hundred Virginians stationed at Harper's Ferry, only two-thirds of whom are armed. Provisions are exceedingly scarce and troops subsist on short rations. They have the six thousand stand of arms, rescued by rebels from the fire of the arsenal, in partially damaged condition. Mr. F. P. Blair received notice, some days since, from the Secessionists about Silver Springs, his residence, that his house would be fired, if he did not immediately leave that vicinity. The plucky old gentleman immediately notified them in return, that there would be two parties to that bargain. He at once removed his family to this city, and prepared for a vigorous defence, by arming his servants to the teeth; and Gen. Harney has written an open letter to Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, in which he expresses his readiness to stand by the flag under which he has served forty-two years, to the last; and tells the people of Missouri that Secession would be the ruin of their State.

The appointment of the so called Board of Safety, by the Maryland Legislature, is likely to give serious trouble in that State. The Union men are determined to resist this treasonable and illegal action.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The two Kentucky regiments were accepted this afternoon, by Gen. Cameron, and will be immediately mustered into service and ordered East. The Colonels will be W. G. Ferrill, formerly editor of the Lafayette Journal, and J. H. Guthrie.

Visitors to West Point have just been appointed. Among them are Judge Davis of Illinois, Gen. Carrington of Ohio, J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky, J. M. Botts of Virginia, F. P. Stanton, and D. Cooper, of Maryland.

The sixty-ninth (Irish) regiment assumed the advanced post to-day in the vicinity of Georgetown. The sixth Massachusetts regiment will be sent to Relay House, some nine miles west of Baltimore, to-night, to secure the way for troops about marching from the North through Maryland.

Gen. Butler leaves for Annapolis to-night.

Strong symptoms are now visible on all sides of decisive military movements to be made in course of the next few days.

The committee appointed by the Maryland Legislature for peace negotiations with the President, arrived here to-day. They might have saved the trouble of coming here. The movements of the troops will show them whence the wind blows. Their interim and the result of it are highly satisfactory to all Union men here. The …

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Some of the Southern advices received here during the last few days, clearly indicates that the unanimous uprising of the Northern States for the maintenance of the Union, has taken the *starch* out of the rebel leaders to a considerable extent; and that, former boasts to the contrary notwithstanding, only a defensive warfare will be waged by them in view of the vast naval and land armaments of the Federal Government.

Gen. Scott thinks that the concentration of the Secession forces in Virginia is intended only for defence of that State, and no longer for aggressive demonstration.

The steamer Baltimore, one of the guard vessels cruising up and down the Potomac, returned early this morning with Government dispatches from Fort Monroe. The garrison is fifteen hundred strong, all in good health and actively preparing for vigorous defence. Volunteers are constantly undergoing heavy ordnance practice. Hampton Roads and the mouth of James river are under strict blockade by five men-of-war. No batteries are yet erected at any point on the right bank of the Potomac.

Nearly the whole of the various squadrons stationed on foreign coasts have been recalled by the Government to participate in the blockade of Southern ports.

One of the three daughters of the Rhode Island Regiment was married last night to the Major of the same corps. The ceremony was celebrated with martial pomp.

Col. Ellsworth's Firemen Zouaves are universally pronounced by military authority to be the best fighting material yet brought here.

Positive information has been received here that the vote on the Secession Ordinance in the Virginia Convention stood eighty-eight yeas, fifty-three nays.

Gen. Butler was here to-day in consultation with the President and Gen. Scott.

The appointment of a Committee of five rabid Secessionists, including the notorious Winans, to superintend the arming of the State, by the Maryland Legislature, shows that the secession fires are not yet extinct in that State.

Owing to the rainy weather, the military are mostly kept in-doors to-day. The 7th regiment are having a grand time in camp.

The outskirts of the Capital are still carefully guarded in every direction.

CAMP DEFIANCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 4, 1861.

We have now in quarters here nearly four thousand men, (3,600.) Our barracks are nearly completed. When entirely so, the rules of the camp will be rigidly enforced. Company and battalion drills are had each day, and already the men show an improved appearance on parade. The Brigade Inspector daily draws the lines closer and exacts more perfect obedience. A fortnight will work wonders, and should matters then be as quiet as now, our friends in Chicago might pay Camp Defiance a flying visit, remaining over the Sabbath, with decided pleasure. The grounds are in excellent condition, and the men all in good spirits. We do not see as many boats passing as you in Chicago imagine we do. I think more boats passed here Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 26th, 27th, and 28th of April, than have done so ever since. They (the cotton rebels) undoubtedly have directed their goods hereafter to be sent across the country. By looking at the map, your readers will perceive, there are several roads just above and below this point, where goods may be transhipped, though the time consumed in this transportation across the country, will equal that usual for the whole trip; but it enables them to escape search and detention. The Ohio river steamboat, Sir William Wallace, was stopped this afternoon by a shot across her bows. She was at the time close hugging the Missouri shore. Altogether her actions were a little suspicious. Word had come down from St. Louis that it was thought she had some contraband articles on board, besides a gentleman came from St. Louis by rail with the intelligence that the Captain had left that city forgetting to account for certain little matters that it was customary to have settled previous to a boat's departure. On being informed of his carelessness, he very promptly handed the gentleman the amount claimed and went on his way to Pittsburg.

I saw a gentleman who came up from Columbus this morning, and learned from him that the 1700 men (said to be there) with 1400 stand of arms, were certainly securely hidden during his stay; for he examined as closely as he could, but failed to see more than about three hundred and fifty disconsolate-looking individuals, which he was informed, were *the soldiers*.

We look for the Zouave regiment to return here about Tuesday, and hope they will bring Charley Barker's Dragoons and the Light Guard Band.

J. S. Newhouse, Isaac Sherwood, W. R. Arthur, E. B. Talcott, and J. V. Ayer, Esqs. were here during the day visiting the various quarters and encampments and the troops.

The troops who are on outpost duty, are now well supplied with tents and blankets, and plenty of hay.

Persons sending letters to any of the troops quartered here, should direct them to the care of the captain of the company in which they enlisted.

Altogether there have been, officers and all, two hundred and sixty-five men under Surgeon Sim's care since the occupancy of the post, the per cent., taking all things in consideration, is very small indeed. The hospital quarters are now so nearly completed that a few of the patients have been moved there. It is a cool, clean looking building, one story, long, narrow and full of windows, about thirty feet wide. It will accommodate one hundred cots.

Rain fell this evening in considerable quantities for about half an hour. CARLOS.

Military Programme of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

The military programme of the Government is comprehensive and will be vigorously executed. An army of forty thousand men will be concentrated at and about this point, to check the aggressive demonstrations of the secession forces upon the capital, and secure the control of the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay and to march on Richmond. A corps of from ten to fifteen thousand will be stationed at Cairo, and another of equal strength at St. Louis, to protect the Mississippi River and repel attacks that may be possibly made upon exposed points in Southern Illinois, and suppress secession movements in Missouri and Arkansas. A body of twenty thousand will be embarked upon steam transports, under the convoy of men-of-war, at the earliest possible moment, to harass the rebels of the Gulf States, exhaust their energies by compelling them to hurry their forces from point to point, and effect landings for the recapture of military posts. The relief of Fort Pickens will doubtlessly be the first demonstration of the floating army.

The precipitation of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee into the secession movement was the immediate occasion of the second call for an additional force of sixty five thousand volunteers. General Scott was confident of being able to put down the rebellion in the cotton and sugar States with the seventy-five thousand first called out. Should the rebellion spread still further in the border slave States, a third call will unquestionably be made. As it is, the placing of large reserves upon a war footing in all the free States, will enable the government to use the whole of the one hundred and sixty thousand men summoned into service for offensive operations, the reserve forces being more than sufficient for home defence.

The Navy Department expects to have at least fifteen men-of-war put to sea for the blockade of the principal Southern ports in a few days. Some forty odd more vessels will be got in readiness in the course of the next four weeks, and in less than sixty days every inlet on the Southern coast, from the mouth of James river to that of the Rio Grande, will be effectually closed.

Swearing in the Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The city to-day has been the scene of never ending military displays. Most of the regiments have paraded in the streets, and Washington truly presented the oft-repeated saying of a vast military camp. Even at a late hour to-night there seems to be but little diminution in the military enthusiasm. The New York Twelfth Regiment, eleven hundred strong, were mustered into the army to-day. The scene was impressive. The oath was administered in the usual form by Adjutant General McDowell, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. One man fell out from the ranks, refusing to take the oath. His name is Corporal Kingsley, Company G, and his excuse was that his business prevented his enlistment. The colonel of the regiment stripped him of his military equipments, and sent him from the field in disgrace. The Rhode Island regiment and battalion were drawn up and sworn in next; not a single man refusing. A grander display than this was never seen. The entire fifteen hundred men with heads uncovered took the oath at once, and with military precision and accord, sounding like one mighty and potent voice. The Seventh Regiment paraded through the avenue this afternoon, and took up the line of march for their encampment on Meridian Hill, just outside the city, but commanding the entire view not only of the city, but of Georgetown and the surrounding country.

ALL VOLUNTEERING.—All the … Cambridge City, Indiana, have … [illegible]

THE RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Magnificent and Patriotic Ovation.

Punctual to the appointed hour, Hon. S. A. Douglas and his lady reached this city, about 9 P. M. last evening. An immense crowd greeted most enthusiastically the debarkation of the party at the St. Louis depot, and a procession whose order and features were given in full in our last issue, the Committee's programme being fully carried out, escorted Mr. Douglas to National Hall.

Here the procession found scanty chance for admission aside from the platform, for not less than ten thousand persons had long before filled every available inch of space. Mr. Douglas was welcomed by Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., as follows:

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

SENATOR DOUGLAS: Chicago turns, from parting with her brave volunteers, to extend her right hand to you in cordial welcome.

Their departure and your arrival are alike invested with peculiar interest, for both you and they enjoy the proud consciousness of fidelity to that flag, which, though now assailed by impious hands, ever has been, and, with the blessing of God, *ever shall be*, the symbol of our Nation's glory.

Sir, when last you were welcomed to Chicago, it was by the hearty applause of party friends, anxious for your elevation to the highest office in the gift of the American people; *now* this vast assembly convened, irrespective of party, in the very hall erected by your political opponents, does homage to your patriotism.

This, (then a Republican Wigwam, now baptized anew as "National Hall," greets you with the plaudits of ten thousand loyal spirits.

In the momentous issues of the *present*, the political strifes of the *past* sink into utter insignificance. Then the nation was at peace, and citizens turned aside from their daily avocations only to rally under the standard of this or that party candidate. Now we are startled by the beat of drum, and by the bugle's martial notes. The North unites as with one pulse, with one arm in the rally. THAT RALLY IS TO THE BATTLE FIELD! THE WATCHWORD IS: "OUR COUNTRY!" The more vigorous the prosecution of the war, the speedier will be the restoration of peace. The North, sir, did not inaugurate hostilities, neither is this a war of sections, wherein men are at liberty, according to their nativity and residence, to exercise their option in choice of friends and foes. It is the struggle of patriots to uphold the majesty of the law, and maintain the integrity of that Government, which of all others on the face of the earth, is the *noblest*, the *proudest citadel of human liberty*. When rebels essay to undermine it, no patriot can falter between allegiance to his country and fellowship with those who would implant the envenomed fangs of treason in her very vitals.

In such a crisis as this, the people hold to strict account their public servants, whether in council or in camp. Hence execrated is Mason of Virginia; *honored* is Douglas of Illinois!

Davis basks for awhile in the sunshine of rebel favor, only to sink the deeper in eternal infamy. Scott, in all the wealth of an approving conscience—right in the sight of God and man—adds new luster to his eventful life, and ere long he will be classed with Washington by the glad acclaim of exulting millions.

Sir, it is because of your prompt and gallant efforts to sustain the Government, casting off the shackles of the partisan, for the freedom of the patriot, that Chicago receives you this night with open arms, and charges me in her name, and in her behalf, to bid you WELCOME!

When the cheering had in some measure subsided, Mr. Douglas spoke as follows:

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee, and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the Flag of our country. [Cheers.]

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God, my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is War, armies marched upon our Capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy.

What cause, what excuse do Disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot box. I understand it that the voice of the people expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume on the election of a particular candidate that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they present of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the Constitutional rights of Slaveholders are concerned, nothing has been done and nothing omitted of which they can complain.

There has never been a time from the day that Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land, than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for Disunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every Administration.

If they say the Territorial Question—now for the first time there is no act of Congress prohibiting Slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave-Law. Then what reason have they.

The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the Slavery Question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton Charter down to the late Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last spring, and by an united South and divided North hold it. That scheme was defeated in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, War is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, *only patriots,—or traitors*.

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. (Cheers.) I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by *closing up the ranks*. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton-fields of the South or the corn-fields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized. [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We cannot recognize secession. Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order, upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty; to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome, from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it, and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to say. (cries of "Go on.") It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war, but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position. United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed. [Prolonged Cheering.]

At the close of his address …

Chicago Tribune

THE WAR.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

[illegible] SUBSCRIBERS.

Many of our mail subscribers are writing to this office, complaining bitterly of [illegible] with which their DAILY [illegible] came to hand for the past few [illegible].

The trouble is beyond our power to [illegible] with the New Route Agents [illegible] "got the hang of the [illegible]." Packages are sent to the wrong offices, and others carried past the right [illegible]. All sorts of mistakes are made, [illegible] and irregularity. Some of the Route Agents have got pretty well broke in, and commit but few errors; others learn more slowly, and make bad work of it.

The evil of which our subscribers complain, will cure itself by degrees. Every [illegible] will grow less, as the Agents become more expert and familiar with their duties.

A MILITARY HORSE FAIR.

Purchasing the Horses for the Chicago [illegible] Companies

[illegible] of cavalry from this city having been accepted, to be mustered into the service of the Government, the work of equipping them has begun in earnest. These are the Chicago Dragoons, Capt. C. R. Barker, and the Washington Light Cavalry, Capt. Schambeck, a German Company.

By the new law the State is to pay $8 per month for [illegible] company to provide themselves with the same, and for this purpose Capt. Barker and Mr. Hass, representing these respective commands, are now in this city. To the credit of our bankers and monied men be it said, that not the slightest difficulty is experienced in securing at once the advance of the full sum required, and [illegible] will be in the aggregate not far from $20,[illegible] for both these companies.

This substantial sum, in these tight times, [illegible] as may well be imagined, quite a [illegible] in the horse market. Our city has an acknowledged reputation, far and wide, as a horse mart, and a decided sensation prevailed in horse circles yesterday. The locality designated by Capt. Barker who wishes to purchase one hundred good horses for the Chicago Dragoons, was Morgan's sale stable, on the alley in the rear of the new Sherman House, where all day long, a horse convention was in progress, largely attended by the learned in horse science, and a large outside crowd of spectators, who enjoyed the whole scene [illegible]. Several were heard to express deep [illegible] that it was "better than a circus show."

A very excellent display of horses was made. The colors were generally dark. The reds and bays prevailed, with one or two blacks, and several shades of sorrel. The animals were brought in from all sources both in the city, from sale stables, and by citizens, and from the adjoining country. They were tethered in a vacant lot and tried one by one before Capt. Barker, Mr. Morgan and the crowd at large.

The crowd stood ranged on each side the alley, and the animals came out singly, mounted by lads of that breed that are found indigenous about stables, who possess a quality of adhesiveness to the spinal column of a horse marvellous to the uninitiated, but which if transferable, would be purchased outright at a heavy sum by some of our green cavalry and field officers in these days.

One part of the trial consisted of sending the horse and his rider at a headlong pace down through the lane of spectators across the block from Clark street to LaSalle, generally accomplished at breakneck speed, generously assisted by the "Hi Hi" of the crowd, punches from canes and umbrellas, and slashing cuts of whips. Some of the animals enjoyed it, others didn't. [illegible] at the crowd and sent them sprawling in all directions. One made a sudden dart into the area of the Sherman House.

Another precipitated himself into the stable yard at the side of the track, and that without advising with his rider, who went on, and realized the idea of a tangent in handsome style, the boy fortunately saving his neck by alighting on the vest pattern of a stout bystander, who seemed struck with the idea.

There were horses offered that caused a laugh, with the ungenerous advice to their owners to remove their "crow-bait." But these were rare, the majority were well and compactly built animals of fifteen or fifteen and a half hands high. None under the lower figure in height were received. The afternoon's work resulted in the purchase of about fifty horses by Capt. Barker at sums ranging from $100 to $115. He will easily make out his complement to-day. The horses are to be taken at once to Cairo, where the Dragoons have been ordered, for immediate service. Judging from the results of yesterday they will be admirably mounted, and the Washington Cavalry will be not less so. Their other equipments are in a state of forwardness.

Capt. Barker's Dragoons are to be equipped with Sharpe's Carbines, a pair of Colt's Navy Revolvers, and a sabre. They are a magnificent set of fellows and will make their mark. Our city feels a peculiar pride in them.

Plant Sugar Cane.

[illegible] one and all, will bear in mind that this Southern rebellion is likely to cut off almost the entire sugar and molasses crop from Louisiana, and therefore it will be an act of shrewdness on their part, if nothing else, to make the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane a rather prominent crop the coming planting season. Let every farmer plant a patch of cane, if it be not more than an acre. It will be almost sure to bring him an excellent return. A fair yield to the acre is 200 gallons of syrup, worth at least 50 cents per gallon. The actual expense of cultivation will not exceed 25 cents per gallon, which leaves an apparent profit of $50 per acre. If you should be compelled to have it manufactured on shares, the crop would still be more profitable than any other now raised in the Northern States.

The mode of cultivation is very simple—almost the same as corn. The best soil is the light loam or burr oak openings, and dry. It should be plowed deep, dragged and rolled. The seed should be put in as soon after the soil is prepared as possible, as it gives the cane an advantageous start of weeds and grass. The hills should be planted three to four feet apart in rows from North to South, and 18 or 20 inches from East to West. The seed should be so much soaked as to be about ready to sprout when planted; this will give you a great gain in time. After it is up, the cane should be cultivated in the same manner as corn. It is a good plan to sow a bed of cane seed in your garden, so that if any hills in the field do not come up, those from the garden can be transplanted. We intend hereafter to publish an article on the manner of manufacturing the cane into syrup and sugar. In the meantime we repeat, that we hope every farmer will engage more or less in the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane.

A Full Military Company Tendered.

Col. I. W. Richardson, of Wilmington, Will Co. [illegible] a full company of seventy seven able bodied, fine looking men, which have been [illegible] for three weeks, which he tenders [illegible] any part of the State [illegible].

We know the material of which the above [illegible], and know, too, that they [illegible] to themselves and the State. It is a matter of choice with these where they should first "pitch their tents," provided it [illegible] they can snuff the "smoke of battle" [illegible]. We commend the soldierly [illegible] of the Company, and recommend [illegible] the acceptance of any Regiment [illegible].

Big Guns for Cairo.

[illegible] from Cairo yesterday, report [illegible] at the intersection of the [illegible] with the Ohio and Mississippi, [illegible] six THIRTY-TWO POUNDERS, [illegible] for Cairo. If this be true, as we hope [illegible] Gen. Pillow will be pretty certain [illegible] "the ditch" called the Ohio, between [illegible] those big guns.

[illegible] SHERMAN HOUSE.—This splendid [illegible] is being rapidly finished towards completion. The painters are at work all [illegible] the house, the flights of stairs are in; [illegible] giving their last touches, [illegible] in the vesti[illegible] interior is fast assuming a set[illegible] car loads of furniture have [illegible] for the house. The establishment will be opened early in June. A Mr. Brown, formerly of Cape May, is to be associated with Messrs. Sherman & Roberts in the [illegible] of the new Sherman.

[illegible] Henry B. Beecher, the eldest son of the [illegible] Beecher, and Mr. Spalding, who is [illegible] son-in-law in prospective [illegible] enlisted in the [illegible] New York.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Legislature in Secret Session—"Armed Neutrality"—Arming the State to Prevent [illegible] Encampment—Condition of the Volunteers—Prompt [illegible] Provisions at Cairo—A Noble Action—Miscellaneous.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 6, 1861.

The hostile attitude assumed by Gov. Jackson, and the well known character of the Legislature now in session, renders the position of affairs in this city one of extreme doubt and anxiety. Whatever the joint power of a corrupt Legislature and unscrupulous Governor, aided by the State militia (half of whom are minute men), can accomplish toward the ruin of the Union men of St. Louis, will assuredly be done. We have no confidence in their professions of love for the Union, and firmly believe that measures will be taken to override all law and every other consideration of honor and principle, and to impose various civil or military disabilities upon all citizens who will not subscribe to an oath of superior allegiance to the State authorities. While the Legislature remains, as it now is, in secret session, we are all at sea as to what course will be pursued. The Governor and State officers are fierce disunionists, in spite of protestations to the contrary, and although it is hardly feasible to pass a secession ordinance, yet some measure to "coerce" loyal citizens of the United States into a hostile position to that Government, is confidently anticipated. The Legislature went into secret session on Friday and remained so through Saturday. It is surmised that the late correspondence between Capt. Lyon, commander of the United States Arsenal, and the Police Commissioners, in relation to the occupation of buildings outside the Arsenal grounds, has been laid before that body and will form the basis for military action against the United States. The day that this State assumes the offensive toward the Federal Government will mark its ruin.

"Armed neutrality" is the present dodge. This is what the Republican has been advocating for some time past. Of course your readers understand that it is a palpable humbug upon the start. It is, in effect, secession! Anybody who will walk down to our levee will see at once the nature of the neutrality that a few [illegible] would have us submit to. Thousands of tons of provisions and perhaps munitions of war, concealed in ham casks and gunnies, may be shipped straight to New Orleans. Troops may enlist for the Southern Confederacy and leave for the South with impunity, but not a man must leave the State to assist in putting down traitors. Armed neutrality, if enforced, would have to prevent the shipment of arms from the St. Louis arsenal to Illinois; armed neutrality would stop further recruiting in this city for northern service, and, in short, would operate practically to make Missouri a faithful ally to South Carolina, as effectually as if sympathy were avowed directly. Yet the Missouri Republican, and all who swear by it, are outraged if classed with secessionists, while advocating this policy.

Luckily the State has no arms and the Union men don't intend that the State shall have any, either. The telegram from Cairo a few days since that it was expected that cannon would be sent from the Iron Mountain Railroad, and thence hauled to Bird's Point, where a battery would be erected to play upon Cairo, need occasion no uneasiness. There isn't a gun to spare from this city, and no means of procuring any. If there were any superior cannon moulders available, the work of casting guns from columbiads down to four-pounders might commence immediately; but otherwise there is no way that the State can arm, without stealing! We shall take good care that there is none of this game here. We have assurances that nothing contraband can pass over the Ohio and Mississippi, and Terre Haute and Alton roads, and know that it will be difficult to smuggle anything that may be used to our damage over any of the other Illinois roads, while the approach of arms by boat from below will be stopped at Cairo. Your State authorities should keep a good look-out for contraband goods bound to this place. The Union men here ask no favors if the arms and munitions of war designed to be brought to the State for Gov. Jackson be stopped.

To-day the State troops go into encampment at Lindell Grove, just beyond the terminus of the Olive street railroad. All the morning there has been a busy scene at the Minute Men's headquarters, over which the traitorous flag of the Southern Confederacy waves daily. The building is used as the rendezvous of the Second Regiment of Missouri State volunteers, and the arms used by the volunteers belong to the State. How many companies turned out, is unknown at present. Not more than half were in regular uniform, the balance wearing blue gray flannel shirts, worn at a Mouse, with knapsacks and belts. Their arms are the old style musket, vastly inferior to the new rifle pattern. Gen. Frost was in his glory to-day. The troops were drawn up on Eighth street and reviewed by Gen. Frost preparatory to marching to the out of town quarters. All the old military organizations looked very well, but the balance were a wo-begone set of fellows. They will have a hard time of it in camp, and yet the majority are just desperate enough to fight like bull-dogs. It is not likely that they will be called upon to do anything at present in that line. It will be the policy of Gen. Frost to get the men into discipline, accustom them to obey orders, and then lead them like sheep where ever he chooses.

The volunteer regiments for U. S. service are now nearly full. Upwards of four thousand men have enlisted, and are now stationed as follows:—At the Arsenal 2000, Jefferson Barracks 1000, at Marine Hospital 250, in buildings near the Arsenal 730. Besides these there are 600 regulars, all accomplished soldiers, who have seen plenty of active service on the plains. Many of the officers were in Mexico during the war, and will stand by the stars and stripes to the last. Recently the public spirited Union men of St. Louis have taken in hand the supplying of bodily comforts for the volunteers. The movement was started by Ex-Mayor Filley, who has paid out nearly $5,000 of his own money, and procured large subscriptions from other sources. The ladies have not been behind hand in lending their assistance. A sewing machine brigade has been formed. Headed by several of our first ladies, and under their control, several hundred blankets, shirts, and garments have been made up and sent to the volunteers. As a large portion of the volunteers are Germans, the German women have separate sewing societies of their own; and although mostly belonging to the humbler class, they have contributed largely to the same service. Col. Frank P. Blair's regiment is at the Jefferson barracks, and the Colonel and his family have gone there likewise.

There is an undoubted scarcity of first rate military material in this city, for officering companies independent of State and U. S. forces. Every military man capable of commanding a company, has entered one service or the other. The Home Guards, formed by authority of the Police Commissioners, as well as the Union Home Guards, are hard up for officers. There are plenty of men who can act as drill masters, who cannot come up to the standard required for captains. The Union Home Guards will [illegible] give a good account of themselves, whenever called into service. It is no secret that their head quarters are at the Turner's hall on Tenth street, where there are nightly drills. The Home Guards organized by the Police Commissioners are mainly secessionists and their sympathisers. They are without arms as yet, and consequently unfit for service. The police force is daily drilled in the infantry manual. Thus your readers can see that although on the outside appearance seem to show that everything is unusually quiet in this city, in reality there is underneath a strong military organization on both sides—the smouldering of the volcano ready to leap forth on the first call.

Some feeling is manifested to-day among merchants in consequence of a rumor that all further shipments of provisions for the South will be stopped at Cairo, by order of the Secretary of War. This highly proper measure ought to have been taken a week or two ago, and its rigid enforcement will, in reality, be hailed with delight by the loyal merchants of St. Louis and all other cities where a love of country is superior to a sympathy with traitors. We are unable to tell yet whether the report is true or false.

The meanest thing yet is the action of the Superintendent of the St. Louis Transfer Company, compelling the railroads and transfer employees in the freight depot of the company, corner of Second and Poplar streets, to haul down an American flag raised there last week. The name of the Superintendent is Henry C. Creveling, a native of New Jersey, and a professed Union man. The "boys" had quite a time of it hoisting the flag, but Creveling to-day gave orders that it must come down. As the Transfer Company stock is owned by Cincinnatians, Lougha[illegible] of the Ohio and Mississippi road, and Creveling, the act is warmly condemned. This same Creveling some time ago gave the free use of twenty wagons to the steamboat men when they celebrated the defeat of the Unconditional Union ticket.

Illinois currency (not discredited) has once more come into service, and is received again by storekeepers and tradesmen at par. It has been down as low as 30 per cent. discount. It eases money matters considerably to have it taken so generally now.

With all deference to Capt. Stokes's military genius, it is due to the truth of history to say that the story, published in Chicago, of his achievements in removing arms and munitions of war from the St. Louis Arsenal to Alton, was exaggerated in importance. It was a simple transaction. The boat dropped down stream to the Arsenal and the arms were put on board as quickly as possible, and the boat shoved off. There were no signs of Minute Men about, and certainly no batteries at any point on the shore to rake the steamer, and no intimation of intended pursuit. The facts, nobody here knew anything of the removal of the arms until it was done; and as to the powder seized by Minute Men, it was private property taken into possession of the State, and that's all there is of it. Some over zealous friends has over-rated Capt. Stokes's service in this matter, and imposes upon the public accordingly.

It has been quite windy here for two days past. C.

HON. DAVID TOD, President of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, announces that no "Secessionist," or secession apologist, sympathizer or abettor, will be permitted to ride in the cars of that road. Passengers expressing disunion sentiments on the trains, will have their money returned, and themselves deposited in terra firma at the nearest station.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with Glass Foot and other important Improvements at reduced prices. Geo. R. Crittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 127 and 129 Lake street.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF LEXINGTON, ILLS., DISPOSED OF A TRAITOR.

An Illegal but Orderly Way to Do It.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, May 8, 1861.

On call of the people of Lexington and vicinity, a meeting was held in the School House in Lexington on Saturday, May 4th, 1861, at [illegible] P. M., for the purpose of dealing justly with Dr. James C. Whitehill, a citizen traitor. On motion of Capt. Amos Marshall, S. R. Claggett was called to the Chair, and Isaac S. Mahan was chosen Secretary. After speeches from Jacob C. Mahan and Wm. M. Smith, the following communication was read:

PASS HIM AROUND.

From the Southern Confederacy (Atlanta, Georgia.)

A TRAITOR FROM ILLINOIS.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, with the accompanying note of explanation. Southern Illinois is true, and always has been. In a few years from now, [illegible] would not be surprised if that portion of the State should join our Confederacy.

"You well know my sympathies are with the South. I have just expressed the fact in a different form, by applying for a situation in the Medical Staff of the Southern Army. I have to-day addressed an application to President Davis for an appointment, in which I took the liberty of using your name as a reference. Now, my good friend, I shall be exceedingly obliged to you for your kind influence in my behalf, and trust soon to receive an appointment."

The above extract tells its own story. It is from a private letter received from Dr. J. C. Whitehill, an eminent and capable surgeon of Illinois—a Pennsylvanian by birth. He has ever been a true friend of the South, and desires now, in her hour of trial, to exhibit his sympathy in the above patriotic way.

K. H. P.

On motion, Thomas F. Tipton, Geo. Olesson, Jacob C. Mahan and Geo. T. Dament were appointed a Committee to wait on Dr. J. C. Whitehill and request him to come forward and explain himself. The Committee retired and in a few moments returned in company with the Doctor. The Doctor plead guilty as to writing the letter of which the above is an extract, and also acknowledged that he had written a letter to Jeff. Davis for a situation in the Medical Staff of the Southern Army, but said he only did it for a ruse, and that the first letter was written in answer to a letter from a friend in Georgia, which he received about the middle of last December, long before the war commenced, and before it was believed that there would be any war. The Doctor also denied that he was in sympathy with the rebels, and said that ever since the first gun was fired at Sumter, and President Lincoln had issued his proclamation commanding the traitors to disperse, he had been loyal to the Stars and Stripes, and also read a letter that he had just received from Secretary Cameron, showing that he had made application for a situation in the United States Army. After which the Doctor retired and speeches were made by Wm. M. Smith, J. C. Mahan, L. P. Serogin, E. Mahan and others. The meeting then appointed Capt. Amos Marshall, L. P. Serogin, J. C. Mahan, C. W. Long, Robert Fell and Thomas F. Tipton a committee to notify James C. Whitehill to leave the State instanter. The meeting then adjourned until Monday, May 6th, 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M.

S. R. CLAGGETT, President.

ISAAC S. MAHAN, Secretary.

P. S.—I am informed that the Doctor left this place this morning by the train going South. ISAAC S. MAHAN.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

Camp Defiance—Its Sunday morning aspect—Rumors and more rumors—What they are looking for in the Crescent City—Newly suitable young women—Incidents—A generous Dunleith firm—Commissary's Department—The brigade post office—A rainy Sunday—The muster roll of Camp Defiance.

[Special correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, May 5th, 1861.

As you will notice by the name at the head of this letter, "Defiance" has been substituted for "Union," and our camp will hereafter be designated as Camp Defiance, a change that has given hearty satisfaction to the entire army.

A rumor of an expected attack on Cairo gained some considerable credence in the city yesterday. Rumor had it that the attack was to be made at midnight at two different points, under the command of Gen. Pillow of Tennessee. There is an abundance of evidence to justify the supposition of an early attack upon this point. Perhaps not for a few days. But I think you may safely consider Cairo booked for a lively brush some time the last part of this week.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the Crescent City, from New Orleans for St. Louis, remarked in my hearing, to a friend: "They are looking every day in Louisiana to hear from Gen. Pillow and his Tennessee boys at Cairo. The Crescent City had some eight hundred passengers, and among them were the officers of the steamboat Ohio Belle, captured and taken possession of by the New Orleans. These Napoleonics for the most part made up of the refuse of the worst of creation, are particularly exercised about Cairo, and its occupants, who they profess to have a profound contempt for, [illegible] believing that this Cairo [illegible] (very likely.) The seizure of the contraband stuff on board the Hillman is a continual thorn in their sides. A gentleman who was stopping at the St. Charles yesterday, but just arrived from a year's residence in Texas, said that while riding from the interior to Galveston he met with a lady, young and pretty, traveling toward the same destination, and whom he was requested to escort. In the course of a conversation on the present troublesome times, she remarked that "Nothing would give her greater pleasure"—as she did not expect to be able to take up arms, and was willing to yield up her life a martyr, to the good of her country—"than to get inside the White House to cook for one single day." Her intentions in that event are obvious.

This gentleman related to me an incident that is worthy of mention, and I will give it in his words as nearly as possible: "At the time the soldiers of the Southern Confederate Army took possession of Fort St. Philip, they found there an old corporal who had been in the U. S. service for a great number of years. They ordered him to haul down the Stars and Stripes, and run up the Pelican flag. The old man looked at them, then the flag at his feet, and then removing his hat and looking up to the Stars and Stripes, said quietly, 'No, gentlemen, never while I live. I am an old man, and as old man's loves are strong, and my love for that flag goes out only when my lamp of life ceases to burn.'"

Another incident. Messrs. J. L. Langworthy & Son of Dunleith yesterday sent to Colonel Prentiss a car load—some 300 bush[els]—of beautiful potatoes. Messrs. Langworthy & Son may rest assured their kind donation was gratefully received by the volunteers.

Your readers would possibly be not a little surprised at the figures, should I give you them, of articles given out from the commissary's department every day. I have a few which I will give. We have three [illegible] regiments, Col. Prentiss's [illegible] regiment, Col. Raines, [illegible], Col. Raymond, as has been published) 3d regiment and Col. Oglesby's, 8th regiment; Capt. James Smith's [illegible] Chicago Flying Artillery; Capt. Hawley's Co. Lockport Artillery; Capt. Kobold's Co. Union Cadets; Capt. Mihalotzy's Co. Chicago Lincoln Rifles—in all over three thousand men. To these men there are issued each day three hundred and twenty pounds of brown sugar; one hundred and sixty pounds of coffee; twenty five hundred pounds of fresh bread; two thousand pounds of salt meats; and twenty-five hundred pounds of fresh meat, and a proportionate amount of butter, vinegar, and pickles. Candles are allowed in small quantities, and I saw yesterday a huge box of eggs at the commissariat department. These however I think are not included in the army regulation subsistence.

Our brigade post-office is another feature that would interest you to see. A city of five thousand inhabitants probably would not be troubled with as many letters, papers, packages, &c. as is our brigade post-office. Efforts are being made to have permission given to our brigade postmaster to make up a separate mail bag every day, and to have letters destined for the troops directly posted by the different post offices, to him. The present incumbent of the Cairo post-office is a terribly slow coach, who insists on closing the mail at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the train does not go until 4 o'clock the next day. It would be a very great convenience if such an arrangement could be brought about. The officers and men are quite anxious about it, and I understand application has been made to the General Department for special privilege to that effect.

SUNDAY, P. M.

It has rained so heavily since ten o'clock that I am afraid the proposed service for the troops will be deferred, the grounds not being in fit condition for mustering the troops. In default, therefore, of notes of Sunday service, I will give you the following official muster roll of the regiments and detached companies now stationed here and mustered into the United States service:

Illinois Volunteer Militia—Camp Defiance, Cairo, Illinois—Roll of Commissioned Officers.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, B. M. Prentiss; Lieut. Colonel, James D. Morgan; Major, —— Adams.

COMPANY No. 1.—Captain, Charles Sheely; 1st Lieut., William Mister; 2nd Lieut., James Short.

COMPANY No. 2.—Captain, John Allison; 1st Lieut., J. G. Rowland; 2nd Lieut., John Wood, Jr.

COMPANY No. 3.—Captain, F. A. Dallam; 1st Lieut., Benjamin Eaton; 2nd Lieut., Samuel J. Wilson.

COMPANY No. 4.—Captain, McLain F. Wood; 1st Lieut., James Mitchell; 2nd Lieut., James Langley.

COMPANY No. 5.—Captain, L. F. Clark; 1st Lieut., Israel Jones; 2nd Lieut., N. K. Gilman.

COMPANY No. 6.—Captain, Charles M. Adams; 1st Lieut., John W. Kingan; 2nd Lieut., Thomas W. [illegible].

COMPANY No. 7.—Captain, D. H. Gilmer; 1st Lieut., Chris. C. Bryant; 2nd Lieut., James W. Harris.

COMPANY No. 8. (Light Artillery.)—Captain, Caleb Hopkins; 1st Lieut., James P. Flood; 2nd Lieut., Wells Haltrum.

COMPANY No. 9. (Light Artillery.)—Captain, Charles Houghtaling; 1st Lieut., C. C. Campbell; 2nd Lieut., E. M. Wright.

COMPANY No. 10.—Captain, —— McAllister; 1st Lieut., G. P. Wood; 2nd Lieut., William Chapman.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

FIELD OFFICERS.—Colonel, Richard J. Oglesby; Lieut. Colonel, F. L. Rhoads; Major, John Post.

STAFF.—Adjutant, W. S. Marshall; Regimental Quartermaster, R. W. Hatch; Commissary, [illegible] Trowbridge; Assistant Surgeon, J. M. Phipps.

COMPANY A.—Captain, Charles B. Dunham; 1st Lieut., Price Kellet; 2nd Lieut., Thomas Butler.

COMPANY B.—Captain, Isaac C. Pugh; 1st Lieut., James E. Hill; 2nd Lieut., Charles Parker.

COMPANY C.—Captain, J. M. Hanna; 1st Lieut., James R. Kennedy; 2nd Lieut., Charles [illegible].

COMPANY D.—Captain, J. M. Ashmore; 1st Lieut., John Wood; 2nd Lieut., [illegible].

COMPANY E.—Captain, John McWilliams; 1st Lieut., W. C. Crank; 2nd Lieut., Daniel Sayer.

COMPANY F.—Captain, [illegible]; 1st Lieut., J. W. Roberts; 2nd Lieut., J. A. Shaeffer.

COMPANY G.—Captain, [illegible]; 1st Lieut., J. M. [illegible]; 2nd Lieut., [illegible].

COMPANY H.—Captain, [illegible]; 1st Lieut., [illegible]; 2nd Lieut., Charles B. [illegible].

COMPANY I.—Lieut. C. C. Glass; 2nd Lieut. John S. Mayhew.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, E. A. Paine; Lieut. Colonel, A. Mersy; Major, Jesse J. Phillips; Adjutant, J. H. Kuhn; Surgeon, [illegible]; Assistant Surgeon, S. Hamilton; Chaplain, J. J. Ferree; Quartermaster, W. C. Plunkett; Commissary, —— Lakins; Sergeant-Major, [illegible].

COMPANY A.—1st Lieutenant, J. Karcher; 2d Lieutenant, H. Westerman.

COMPANY B.—Captain, B. Becker; 1st Lieutenant, Fred. Lochbuhler; 2d Lieutenant, H. [illegible].

COMPANY C.—Captain, D. T. Tiedman; 1st Lieutenant, Philip Conrad; 2d Lieutenant, Hamilton Lieber.

COMPANY D.—Captain, A. G. Hafner; 1st Lieutenant, A. Cone; 2d Lieutenant, B. Romer.

COMPANY E.—Captain, Otto Koehlin; 1st Lieutenant, W. Schmidt; 2d Lieutenant, [illegible].

COMPANY F.—Captain, Collins Vancleve; 1st Lieutenant, [illegible]; 2d Lieutenant, George [illegible].

COMPANY G.—Captain, D. W. Tucker; 1st Lieutenant, C. H. H. Davis; 2d Lieutenant, J. F. Ash.

COMPANY H.—Captain, J. J. Phillips; 1st Lieutenant, J. W. Kirchall; 2d Lieutenant, W. F. Armstrong.

COMPANY I.—Captain, James Robinson; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas J. Newsham; 2d Lieutenant, O. Girent.

COMPANY K.—Captain, J. H. Kuhn; 1st Lieutenant, H. Schwalter; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel [illegible].

DETACHED COMPANIES.—Chicago Light Artillery, Captain James Smith, 5th; Lockport Light Artillery, Captain Hawley; Chicago Lincoln Rifles, Captain Mihalotzy; Chicago Union Turners, Captain Kowald.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Colonel, W. [illegible] Mitchell; Captain, J. M. Tucker; Lieutenant, [illegible]; Sergeant, J. D. W. Whitall; Geo. G. White, E. F. Haynes, Cashier, Edwin H. Sears; Storekeeper, James V. Dexter.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant, Edward Wilcox; Sergeant, Isaac Gannett.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.—Capt. R. C. Rutherford, 1st Regiment; Capt. C. C. Lukins, 2d Regiment; Capt. J. M. Gill, 8th Regiment.

It will be seen from the above that very few of the gallant Chicago troops, the first in the field, have their coveted feast in active service, greatly to their disappointment. It looks as if they were purposely discriminated against by "the powers that be" at Springfield. Orders actually came to the Chicago Light Artillery to return, and leave their guns here for another company. I am glad this was countermanded, but it should never have been issued. C.

POSITION OF MISSOURI.

What Armed Neutrality Means.

Gov. Jackson's message relieves the public mind of all doubt as to the meaning of "armed neutrality." That policy is simply the preliminary to Secession. The language of Jackson and his confederates is: "Let us arm, and arm promptly, in order that we may be in a condition to secede. Secession now would be our destruction; but by availing ourselves of our position in the Union to get arms and munitions of war from the North, we will be the better able to perform our part in the destruction of that Union."

But these subterfuges and assumptions deceive nobody. Neutrality in this war is a cloak for treason; it is a cowardly device to shirk the consequences of treason until in a condition to make it effective. Gov. Jackson, in his recent message, avows it as his purpose to join the Southern Confederacy if the Government undertakes, which it is now undertaking, to put it down by war, but he counsels neutrality now until the State is armed, and in a condition to make war. This is also the position of the Republican, which, by its silence, approves the conduct of the Governor. The loyal States, whose best blood is freely given to defend our glorious flag, are not to be deceived by this treacherous game. The Executive of this State and those who approve his conduct, are as guilty of treason as those who attacked Fort Sumter. "There are only two parties in this war—patriots and traitors."

Our dispatches from Jefferson City state that immediate secession is the ruling idea there. The holding of secret sessions by the House is ominous. We cannot say that the latest Secession programme is more distasteful to us than the more cunning one of armed neutrality. The present is as favorable a time as any for trying conclusions with the traitors. The secession of Missouri, while St. Louis is loyal, will be a mere paper secession; and there are eight thousand loyal bayonets now keeping watch and ward within the city limits. We repeat, then, that the event may be as well decided now as a month or two hence, for, however desirable it may be to postpone the evil day, it is the part of wisdom to put an end to suspense. Let the rebels know this much, however, that for every Union man murdered in the strife (he who is slain by rebels in defending the United States flag, is murdered) a bloody atonement will be exacted. Think you, traitors that you can carry on your deviltry with impunity, even if loyal citizens here in Missouri should remain passive? The commencement of civil war in St. Louis will be the signal for Illinois to assail our river frontier at a hundred different points; for Iowa to pour her legions across the Northwestern border and annex all of Missouri north of the Missouri river; for Montgomery and the organized Abolitionists of Kansas to burst like the tornado on the Southwest and sweep it clear of everything portable, negroes especially. Taking Missouri out of the Union will be no theatrical ceremony, but a task as hard as the removal of mountains without faith. It will take fierce and victorious fighting for many a year to do it—victorious fighting, not only against the surrounding free States, but against the whole power of the Federal Government. Missouri will never be taken out of the Union until the free States are suppliants for peace at the feet of Jefferson Davis. Ah! Mr. Claiborne Jackson, we would not be surprised if the grim vision of the gallows and the hempen cord proved adverse to your slumbers.—St. Louis Democrat, 4th inst.

An Act to Pay Discharged Volunteers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That each and every member of a company or companies which, in obedience to the orders of the Governor of this State have reported for active duty, either at Springfield or Cairo, and have not been mustered and received into the service of the United States, in said companies or others, shall be paid from the Treasury of the State of Illinois, one month's pay at the rate allowed by the United States.

SEC. 2. The commanding officer of such companies shall furnish to the Adjutant General a full and accurate muster roll of the men entitled to pay under this act, certified under oath by them to be correct, a copy of which, approved by the Adjutant General, shall be filed with the Auditor as the pay roll under this act, on which the auditor shall issue warrants to each person therein named for the sum reported by the Adjutant General to be due.

SEC. 3. If any persons contemplated under the provisions of this act shall be formed into a regiment or part of a regiment under the provisions of the act of this General Assembly, entitled "An act to prepare the State of Illinois to protect its own territory, repel invasion, and render efficient and prompt assistance to the United States if demanded," and shall receive pay under this act, such payment shall apply and be credited upon the pay accorded them under the latter named act.

SEC. 4. The necessary muster roll and vouchers shall be prepared and filed by the Adjutant General, with the auditor within thirty days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. The pay provided for by this act, shall be charged to the account of the fund to be raised by loan, under act of this General Assembly.

SEC. 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Home News from Abroad.

Editors are all the while alive to the pungency of the sarcasm in that old mandatory adage which says "go away from home to hear the news," but they do not often see the sarcasm so keenly pointed as in the home news which now-a-days comes from the South. We clip from the New Orleans papers a few items in relation to the occupation of Cairo by the Illinois troops, which will show what we mean:

Of the troops here, (Cairo) fully three hundred are supposed to be negroes, and the remainder have been picked up from the gutters of Chicago, and among the Dutch. A force of one thousand firm-hearted Southern men would drive them from the place, if the attack was properly made.

Cairo is under martial law. The women and children have fled the city, and the soldiery now have entire possession of the town. The citizens here, as a class, are for the South, and await only a favorable opportunity to show their resistance to the mercenaries who have rendered their homes desolate.

During the entire night workmen have been engaged in erecting a battery on the Missouri side of the river. The moon had revealed the fact, and a large number of the Lincolnites have been standing to their guns since the work commenced, anticipating an attack. The Missourians are with the South, to a man, almost, and will soon make Cairo, by interest and inclination also with the South, too hot to hold the soldiery. Their battery will command the town perfectly. If the Dutch remain there long enough, the musquitoes alone will exterminate them.

I always wish to avoid insulting—pardon me, I am at a loss, I was going to write gentlemen, but the word will not apply, so I will write individuals and let it pass, and leave Cairo at soon as possible, to avoid expressing the contempt I cannot help but feel for such as are assembled here under the appellation of soldiers. Comparing them with the soldierly volunteers of New Orleans, I can find no phrase to express their appearance better than to say they are ridiculously contemptible.

The principal part of them are the lowest class that Chicago could produce, sent here without any uniform or arms, or at least, so far as regards the latter no two can well be found armed alike. I have been able to discover some ten pieces of artillery only, and I think there are muskets enough for one half the encampment. I was about to enter the camp ground, when I was stopped by a sentinel, whom I had not observed. The poor fellow apologized for obstructing the way; said it was the Captain's fault and not his, so I took the apology, of course, and entered the camp from another direction, where there happened to be no sentinel.

I believe I must retract the saying that there are no uniforms, for after a closer scrutiny, I find they are uniformly ragged and dirty. A Kentuckian has informed me that preparations are being made to mount some pieces on the opposite side of the river, and gives it as his opinion that one company of Kentucky volunteers would cut up the whole encampment. Judging from his apparent capacity, he is not mistaken.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MARTYRS.—The names of the patriots who fell at the hands of the murderous ruffians in Baltimore, on the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution, are ADDISON O. WHITNEY and LUTHER C. LADD of Lowell; and SUMNER H. NEEDHAM of Lawrence.

"—— the memory of the just
Smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."

Lieut. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, a grandson of the old Hero whose name he bears, has just arrived in this city, and has offered his services in the Southern Confederate Army.—New Orleans Crescent.

As the world never gave Andrew Jackson the reputation of being the father of any children, we are puzzled to determine who this grandson of the Old Hero can be.

It is cheering to see with what perfect unanimity and how heartily the Religious Press of the country sustains the government in its movements to put down rebellion and maintain the Constitution and the laws. As an index of the loyal and the earnest religious sentiment of the entire people of the North, the fact is significant and augurs certain success. When the men "who pray to God and keep their powder dry" march to the battle field, all history proves that victory in the end is sure. Superior power may at first overwhelm them, but be the contest long or short they must and will triumph. Happily in this case, the right and the power are both with the loyal States, and the Religious Press but echoes the universal sentiments of the Christian public.

All the leading religious papers of the seaboard cities that have fallen under our observation use the strongest language and are for the most vigorous measures within the command of the Government, to put down the traitors. We can almost forgive the New York Observer for its past sins, in view of the patriotic language which it now holds. The Christian Intelligencer, the organ of the Dutch Reformed Church, a paper which has heretofore had a holy horror of an Abolitionist, now vies with the Independent in its urgent appeals to put down the Confederate rebels at all hazards. The commercial editor has nearly a column in which the utter annihilation of slavery is broached as a certain result of the rebellion. The last issue fairly bristles with patriotic and warlike paragraphs. We quote the following as a specimen:

The time is ripe for the due consideration of Northern rights. Long have our ears been filled with declamatory sounds respecting Southern rights; but since South Carolina has initiated war, forbearance on the part of the North has been transmuted into a determined feeling that hereafter justice shall be done to people of all sections, and equal rights secured to every citizen.

Among the rights which Northerners will hereafter claim, are the following:

1. The right to travel without molestation through all parts of the Union.
2. The right to collect debts in the South due citizens of the North.
3. The right to express political opinions through the press or in the ballot box, without fear of proscription.
4. The right to be Northern men with Union principles.
5. The right to feel that slavery is not a divine institution, to be perpetuated forever, as the basis of American civilization.
6. The right to be Americans, and not sectionalists. We do not know of a single Southern right that has been denied or invaded, except in so far as the foolish abolitionists, in times past, may have trenched upon Southern sensibilities. The North has been held at bay by Southern threats, but forever that ignominy has passed away. One great Union party has arisen, which will vindicate its rights at all hazards, and defend the Union at any cost.

Vanity Fair

Has become the London Punch of America. In its illustration and originality it is very little inferior to the renowned British publication. The last issue, May 4th, is a capital number.

The leading cut is a peculiarly happy design. It represents a gardner with the profile of Lincoln, watering a bed of flowers and conversing with a beautiful lady (Miss Columbia,) who is asking him questions. The posies consist of an army on parade. In the foreground is a large basket filled with fruit, labeled "grape shot;" on the right in the rear, is a flower pot bearing a shrub of the shape of a gallows. The watering pot is labeled "Spirit of '76," from which the gardner is sprinkling the soldier "posies." In the background is a temple, inscribed "Constitution." Underneath the picture a conversation between the gardner and lady is thus reported:—

OLD ABE—"Ain't there a nice crop? There's the hardy Bunker Hill flower; the Seventh Regiment pink; the Fire Boy tulip;—that tricolored flower grows near Independence Hall, the Western blossoms and Prairie Flowers will soon shoot."

MISS COLUMBIA.—"What charming plant is this?" (pointing to the gallows.)

OLD ABE.—"That is rare in this country. It will bloom shortly, and bear the Jefferson Davisania.

But this admirable cartoon must be seen to be properly appreciated, as no description can do it justice.

The frontispiece exhibits a terrific encounter between an eagle and a rattle-snake, entitled "The American Eagle catching the snake of Secession." The "Whereabouts of General Beauregard" is most laughable. Indeed, the whole paper is brim full and running over with good things, in picture, poetry and prose. Pen and pencil make its pages sparkle with wit and humor, and cut and flash with criticism and invective. All its weight and influence are employed on the patriotic side. The Secessionists and their allies get nothing but the hot end of the poker.

The Hospitals in Washington.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Miss Dix, well known as the Prisoner's Friend and sister of Gen. John A. Dix, has a general supervision of the different regimental hospitals. The one best arranged is that of the Massachusetts Sixth, in the old Senate Chamber in the Capitol. Miss Lander, whose reputation as a sculptor is well known, is the "ministering angel," and makes, with her own hands, the gruels, jellies and other delicacies for the sick and wounded; besides administering medicines, &c. When she came, she found a poor fellow declining to take tea from a tin cup, sweetened with brown sugar and stirred with an iron spoon. The Massachusetts Relief Association have furnished her with means to provide more home comforts, and the poor fellows are grateful indeed.

War Notes from the Boston Transcript.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—Down South there is a prevalent error that Northerners are on their way to steal negroes. This is a mistake; they are on their way to steal rebels, if necessary.

EITHER WAY.—The North has furnished capital to the railroads, and now it has furnished a railroad to the Capital.

THE RIGHT OF WAY TO MAKE TRACKS.—General Butler repairing the road to Washington.

THE FIFTH OF MAY is likely to prove to the rebels the ides of March.

THE MASON OF VIRGINIA.—He should be tried by a plumb line.

THE REBEL ARMY.—Commander-in-Chief, General Bragg. Rank and file, mis-guided men.

ON THE HOMOEOPATHIC PRINCIPLE.—Blockades for blockheads.

GOOD.—The following from the Charleston Courier of the 30th will be hailed with satisfaction:—

COOL.—We understand that the agents of the New York and Charleston line of steamships have detained the Columbia, James Adger and Marion, and pressed them into the service of the Administration at New York. The capital invested in these boats is about $700,000. The proportion owned in Charleston is about $500,000 or over.

The proportion owned in New York is about $200,000. Without the consent of the Charleston owners, they have quietly taken possession and kept all the vessels of the line, except the Nashville. They have not got possession of the latter, because the Charleston owners had very good reason why it should not return to New York, as it might be added to the other seizures.

☞ The letter of our regular Pensacola correspondent contains the very latest news from that important point. Matters look squally enough. The summons to surrender, it appears, comes from the other side this time.—Savannah Republican, 23d.

Late telegraphic dispatches between Bragg and Jeff.:

BRAGG—I have caught a Tartar.
JEFF—Fetch him in.
BRAGG—He won't come.
JEFF—Then come yourself.
BRAGG—He won't let me.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.—Many injurious reports have been circulated respecting the men under the command of this gentleman, which are utterly without foundation. Col. WILSON says: "My privates are hard working, honest men, a large portion of whom have seen active service, and will compare favorably with any body of men enlisted here or elsewhere, for devotion to the cause in which they have pledged their services. Their only desire and anxiety is to be sent immediately to the scene of action."—N. Y. Times.

A "PROPER PSALM."—We heard a version of the 60th Psalm sung in one of our churches last Sunday. The following verse was sung with emphasis in our part of the house:

"Go with our armies to the fight
Like a Confederate God;
In vain confederate powers unite
Against Thy lifted rod."

AN INCIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE FIGHT.—One of the volunteers of the sixth (Mass.) regiment, in describing the scene at Baltimore, relates the following: "One fellow was leaning out of a window three or four stories high, firing a revolver and throwing bricks; a soldier of the Stoneham company, spotted him, fired, and down he came to the sidewalk, shot dead."

A CLERGYMAN ELECTED CAPTAIN.—We learn that Rev. J. F. Ashley, the pastor of the Baptist Church at North Attleboro', was last evening elected Captain of the volunteer company organized in that village. He is said to possess the requisites of a first rate officer.—Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.

PRESIDENT DAVIS TO TAKE THE FIELD.—We learn from the most reliable source that President Davis will take command in person, as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.—Charleston Courier.

THE CREW OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Mich. Southern generously passed free the company of ten, late of the crew of the Star of the West. They resisted all endeavors to enlist them at Montgomery, and go through to Washington to proffer their services to the Flag of our Union [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather during the past week has been very [illegible], alternating between high winds and heavy rains, with occasional hours of sunshine and good weather. While [illegible] as unfavorable to the growing crops [illegible] oats and barley, yet in regard to the planting [illegible] farmers' most important task at present. The winter wheat all over the North-West looks admirable, and there is promise of a good and a large crop. The spring wheat in many sections is also well forward, and although the season is rather backward, there are strong hopes of a good yield.

Business during the past week has been active, there being a good increase in the receipts and very heavy shipments of grain.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week and since January 1, compared with 1860:

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

The receipts to-day comprised 3,465 brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, and 163,810 bu corn. The shipments included 131,500 bu wheat and 141,801 bu corn.

The demand for Flour to-day was fair, but at lower prices, which holders did not accede to, and only about 1800 brls were sold $4.55@4.90 for low grade to good spring extras. At a concession of 10c per brl a large business could have been done, as there was a good inquiry by parties desirous of making Eastern exchange. The increase in the receipts of Wheat rendered the market very dull at the opening; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches an active shipping demand took place, and the market became brisk—especially for No. 1 spring, which was in particular request. Nearly 100,000 bushels of both grades were sold, at 91@93c for No. 1 spring in store, and 89@90c for No. 2 spring—the great bulk of the transactions being at the outside figures—the market closing steady. The Corn market was less active, owing to the firmness of holders, who refused to make concessions. About 60,000 bushels changed hands, at 31¼@32c for Canal and River Mixed afloat, and 31½@32c for mixed in store. Oats were quiet at 15c. Nothing doing in Rye or Barley. Highwines are quiet at 14c.

There is still an active inquiry for Mess Pork at $20.00; but holders are asking $21.00—at which price 100 brls were sold to-day. The advance in the rate of Eastern exchange has brought into the provision market quite a number of outsiders, who buy to draw against. Lard is in better inquiry, and we report a sale of 130 brls, principally at 10c.

Freights remain steady. To-day ten sail vessels were engaged, at 14c for wheat to Kingston, 9½@10c for wheat to Buffalo, and 9c for corn to Buffalo.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1861.

FREIGHTS—At the date of our last weekly review freights closed at 9c for corn to Buffalo and 10c for wheat to Kingston. These were the lowest figures touched this season. Since then there has been a gradual improvement, and rates close at an advance on the week of 3c on corn to Buffalo, and 4c on wheat to Lake Ontario ports—Kingston or Oswego. The engagements during the week were as follows: On the 1st inst.—To Buffalo, schr [illegible], corn to Buffalo at 9c; bark D. Dessler, corn to Buffalo at 9½c; schr Star of the North, wheat to Buffalo at 9½c; bark David Morris, corn to Buffalo at 9½c; schr Mazeppa, corn to Buffalo 9c. On the 2d inst.—To Ogdensburgh: schrs Northern Light, White Cloud, Republic, and Sovereign of the Lakes, corn at 13c. To Buffalo: schrs Baltic, Hubbard, Oliver Culver, and brig Wm. Treat, corn at 9½c; schr El Tempo and brig Young America, corn at 9c. On the 3d inst.—To Boston: schr Maple Leaf, corn via Ogdensburg, at 21c; To Oswego: schr Fairchild, wheat at 10½c; schr Persian, wheat at 14c; schr Sasco, corn at 13c. To Kingston: schr Rival, wheat at 14c. To Buffalo: prop Montgomery, wheat at 9½c; schr Huntress, wheat at 9½c; brig Young America, re-chartered, corn at 9c; schrs Resolute and Fremont, corn at 8½c. On the 4th inst.—To Oswego: schr Dreadnought, wheat at 14c; schr Harriet Ross, corn at 13c. To Buffalo: schrs Rainbow and Jo. Vilas, corn at 9c. On the 6th inst.—To Ogdensburgh: bark Clayton and schr S. H. Lathrop, corn at 14c. To Oswego: schrs Persia (re-chartered) and Isabell, corn at 13c. To Buffalo: schrs Wyandotte, Wm Fiske, A. J. Rich and bark Danube, corn at 9c; schr [illegible] corn on private terms; schr Andrews, corn at 8½c; prop Fountain City, wheat at 10c.

TO-DAY there was no change in rates. The engagements were as follows: To Kingston—Schr Gerrit Smith, wheat at 14c. To Buffalo—Brig Concord, wheat at 9½c; schrs Contest, Nonpareil, Metropolis and Yankee Blade, wheat, at 9½c; schrs John Thursby, Wings of the Morning, Midnight and Summit, corn, at 9c. To New York, via Oswego—15,000 bu corn at 23c.

RAIL AND WATER FREIGHTS—Flour is taken to New York at $1.00@1.05 ℔ brl, via Lake Erie, and 90@95 ℔ brl, all Lake to Buffalo. By the Buffalo and Lake Huron route via Sarnia, the rate on Flour to New York, 95c; to Boston, $1.10; to Montreal, 75c.

ALL RAIL FREIGHTS—Fourth class goods to New York, 63¾c; to Boston, 63¾c; to Pittsburgh, 30c; to Philadelphia, 53¾c. Flour to Pittsburgh, 60c; to Philadelphia, $1.05; to New York, $1.35; to Boston, $1.35.

FLOUR—The receipts and shipments of Flour during the past week will be found in the following table:

	Received.	Shipped.
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresp'd week 1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that the movement in flour during the past week has been more active, the receipts showing an increase of nearly 5000 brls over those of the week before last. This is caused mainly by the blockade on the Mississippi river, by which shipments in that direction are rendered extra-hazardous. As a consequence, the flour seeks this market.

The demand during the past week has been less active, because of less favorable news from New York, and we have to note a decline in prices of 10@15c per brl. The demand has been chiefly for New York and Philadelphia, although there has also been some inquiry for Pittsburgh and Boston. WINTER WHEAT brands remain quiet and steady, with a limited local trade. RYE FLOUR is not much inquired for, and the market is unchanged. CORN MEAL is quiet. We quote the closing prices as follows:—

White Winter extras	$5.75	@ 6.12½
Red	5.25	@ 5.50
Spring extras, good to choice	4.85	@ 5.10
" low grade to fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Superfine	3.75	@ 4.00
Rye Flour, dull at	2.75	@ 2.85
Corn Meal, ℔ brl, fine	1.75	@ 1.85
" ℔ ton, coarse	11.00	@ 11.50
" ℔ ton, fine	12.50	@ 13.00
" Marsh's Caloric Dried, ℔ brl	1.95	@ 2.00
Marsh's Caloric Dried, ℔ ton	18.00	@ 19.00

TO-DAY the market was quiet. Sales were: 1 0 brls "Panton" round hoop, 75 brls "Novelty," and 365 brls good spring extras at $4.90 del; 161 brls "Commercial" flat hoop, at $4.85 del; 200 brls "Premium" round hoop, at $4.80 del; 100 brls "Cedar River" round hoop, at $4.75 del; 350 brls "Lancaster" flat hoop, at $4.70 del; 50 brls low grade extra at $4.55 del; 100 brls "Capitol" and 300 brls "South Branch" on p. t.; 200 brls Marsh's Caloric Dried Corn Meal, at $2.00—preferred currency.

WHEAT—The receipts and shipments of Wheat during the past week were as follows:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
Total last week	271,691	649,930
Total Previous week	151,550	167,834
Corresponding week in 1860	161,969	172,303
Corresponding week in 1859	46,136	125,316

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase of 120,000 bushels in the receipts and nearly 500,000 bushels in the shipments. Much of the enlarged supply is due to the shipment hither of wheat from points formerly tributary to St. Louis; but is now turned from that city, because of the prospect of Missouri seceding from the United States. Notwithstanding all this, however, our receipts now would be much heavier, if we had a sound currency to buy it with.

Since the date of our last weekly review, the tendency of the market has been downward, and we have to note a decline of prices of 3@5c ℔ bushel; which is due partly to higher freights and heavier receipts, as well as to drooping markets in the East. Winter Wheat is scarce and in demand by city millers, at $1.15@1.20 for White, and $1.00@1.10 for Red.

TO-DAY the market opened very dull, with sales of No. 1 Spring at 90c in store, and No. 2 at 89c; but under a more active inquiry, prices advanced and closed steady at 93c for No. 1 and 90c for No. 2. The transactions were as follows:—5,000 bu No 1 Spring at 91c in store; 10,000 bu do at 92½c in store; 20,000 bu do at 93c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 89c in store; 3,000 bu do at 89½c in store; 45,000 bu do at 90c in store. By sample the sales were as follows:—301 bgs Club at 95c on track; 250 bgs good Spring at 93c on track; 700 bgs fair do at 90c on track.

CORN—The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Total last week	487,209	1,305,894
Total Previous week	347,677	178,985
Corresponding week in 1860	373,271	308,297
Corresponding week in 1859	59,112	68,317

The market during the past week, as the above table indicates, has been very active. Under heavier receipts and an advance in freights, however, as well as drooping markets below, prices have declined 3c per bushel since the date of our last weekly review.

TO-DAY the market opened dull, but before the close more activity prevailed and the closing prices [illegible]. The transactions were as follows:—18,000 bu River Mixed afloat, at 31¼c; 14,000 bu do at 31½c; [illegible] Canal Mixed at 31½c afloat; 10,000 bu Mixed at 31¾c [illegible]; 20,000 bu do at 32c in store; 3000 bu Rejected at 29c in store. Sales in bags by sample were:—700 bushels White and 800 bushels yellow at 38c on track.

OATS—Received last week, 34,762 bu; shipped, none. The market during the past week has been steady and quiet, with a limited local and speculative demand at 16c for No. 1 in store. TO-DAY 500 bushels were sold at that figure.

RYE—Received last week, 2,089 bu; shipped, none. The market during the week has ruled inactive. On Wednesday last there was some speculative inquiry, and No. 1 was sold at 45@46c in store. During the past few days, however, the transactions have been mostly in bags on track at 43c.

BARLEY—Received last week, 2,461 bu; shipped, 2,232 bushels. The market during the week has been quiet, with sales in bags on track at 20@25c, according to quality. TO-DAY the sales were: 125 bags common at 22c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 2,184 bbls; shipped, 4,333 bbls. Under an increased supply the market has been very dull the past week, and prices have declined ½c per gal.—closing at 14c, with sales of [illegible] at that price.

ALCOHOL—[illegible] per gal.

SEEDS—[illegible] The market for all kinds of seeds is dull. A few lots of Timothy have been sold at [illegible]. Small orders for Clover have been filled at $4.50@4.75. There is no demand for Hungarian or Flax at present [illegible] $1.00@1.25.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet for all kinds of groceries. We quote as follows:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS LAST WEEK.

	Beef.	Pork.	Cut Meats.	Lard.
Total last week	2,069	2,872	1,624,632	373,355
" previous	1,393	8,745	233,300	350,000
Corresponding week 1860	125	1,061	229,238	312,562
Corresponding week 1859	2,068	11,097	285,489	231,962

The Provision market during the past week has ruled quiet. In the early part of the week there was no inquiry whatever; but within the past two or three days, owing to the high rate of western exchange, there has been a good demand for Mess Pork, and sales have been made at $20.00@21.00 for good Chicago packed—the market closing firm. Bulk Meats are neglected, and holders of Sides have been making them into Mess Pork. Lard is quiet and steady with sales of prime Leaf at 10c—closing firm.

To-DAY the sales were:—100 brls Mess Pork at $21.00; 700 pcs clear sides at 7½c loose; 200 brls prime Leaf Lard at 10c.

TALLOW—Received last week, 25,796 lbs; shipped, 10,689 lbs. The market during the week has been quiet and a shade lower—closing at 8½@9c.

HIDES—Received last week, 135,697 lbs; shipped, 383,865 lbs. The market during the past week has ruled quiet, closing as follows: Dry Flint, 9½@10c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Green, 3@3½c.

BROOM CORN—Prime is in fair demand at $60.00@70.00 ℔ ton; common to fair, $30.00@50.00.

FISH—The receipts of Fish by Lake during the week were 200 pkgs. The market for Trout is very dull; but Whitefish is in limited request. We quote:—

No 1 Whitefish ℔ half bbl	$3.50	@ 3.62½
No 2 " "	3.25	@ 3.50
No 1 Trout "	2.75	@ 3.00
No 2 " "	2.25	

FRUITS—Green Apples in fair demand at $2.50@2.75 for prime and $1.50@2.25 for medium to fair. Dried Apples dull at 4@4½c for Eastern, and 2½@3c for Southern. Unpared Peaches 5@5½c; Pared Peaches, 13@15c. Blackberries, 12½c.

BUTTER—In good supply. Common Firkin is dull and slow of sale at 6½@9c; Good to choice Dairy is in fair request, at 10@12c.

EGGS—The supply during the week was large, and the market ruled lower—closing at 6½@6¾c per doz—packer's count.

POTATOES—Received last week, 16,345 bu; shipped, 18,650 bushels. During the past week there has been an active shipping inquiry for Neshannocks, at 25@27c per bushel; but Pinkeyes and common mixed qualities have ruled dull at 17@20c. TO-DAY the sales were; 300 bags good Neshannocks at 27c; 100 bags do at 25c.

COAL—Received last week, 15,133 tons; shipped, 20 tons. The large supply by Lake has rendered the market dull and heavy. The following sales were reported:—cargo of Briarhill, per schr. International, at $4.75; cargo of Mineral Ridge, per schr. Ethan Allen, at $3.50; cargo of Mineral Ridge, per bark Naomi, at $3.50.

WOOD—Received last week, 3,491 cords. The market continues to tend downward. During the past week the cargo sales of West shore wood were made at $3.00@3.25, and for Hickory, $3.50@3.75.

LUMBER—During the past week the receipts were:—4,803,609 feet lumber, 387,000 shingles, 853,250 pcs lath, 315,000 feet timber, 79,729 posts, 50,000 pickets. The shipments were as follows:

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake	1,224,891	414,000	30,000
By Canal	1,386,860	2,062,500	404,500
By G. & C. U. R. R.	579,250	2,992,000	131,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	273,019	539,500	127,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	171,218	105,350	26,000
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	738,394	365,000	570,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	258,294	295,000	21,000
By Chi. & N. W. R. R.	108,143	172,000	19,300
By Chi. & Mil. R. R.	Reports not received.		
By Mich. C. R. R.	10,000	80,000	
By Mich. South. R. R.	7,000	7,000	
By Pitt. & Ft. W. R. R.	60,000	45,000	
Total last week	4,719,541	5,805,250	1,581,500
Total previous week	2,827,000	1,733,750	990,600
Corres'ing week, '60	5,369,565	6,160,500	1,186,150

From the above table it will be seen that the shipments of lumber during the past week have increased one million feet. The receipts of lumber also show an increase of about 1,500,000 feet; but the supply is yet far short of what it was at this date last year. Very little has yet reached us from Green Bay, Lake Huron or St. Clair River—the receipts from which points are expected to be large.

The market for cargoes during the past week has been more active, and for good qualities full prices have been paid. The following are a few of the sales reported: Cargo of Alvin Clark, mixed, from Grand River, at $6.00; cargo of small schooner from Grand River, at $5.50 and $6.50; cargo of schr Commencement, from Holland, mixed, at $6.50; cargo of Westchester, from Grand River, mixed, at $4.00 and $7.00; cargo of Sebastopol, from Muskegon, half-strips, at $7.37½; cargo of schr Monticello, from Port Austin, mixed, at $7.25; cargo of Emerald from Muskegon, common mixed, at $7.25; cargo of same vessel, from Muskegon, good mixed, at $8.00; cargo of schr Odin, from Muskegon, at $8.00; cargo of Little Belle, from Muskegon, common mixed, at $7.25; cargo of Kalamazoo lumber on dock, at $7.50; cargo of mixed lumber from Sturgeon Bay, at $3.50 and $7.50; cargo of schr Wallin, from South Haven, mostly strip, at $7.00.

In the yards there has been rather more activity than during the week previous; and without any material change in prices. The downward tendency has been checked by the want of confidence in Illinois currency—many dealers preferring the lumber to the bank bills at present prices. Common boards are selling at $9.00 for dry and $8.00 for green.

The market for Shingles continues dull and heavy. We hear of two cargoes being sold at $1.75 and $2.00. In the yards A [illegible] selling at $2.50.

Lath is quiet and steady at $1.00@1.25 by the cargo. We quote as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	$26.00@	
Second Clear	24.00@	
Third Clear	18.00@	16.00
Common Boards, dry	9.00@	
Common Boards, green	8.00@	
Long Joists, Common	10.00@	11.00
Stock Boards	10.00@	
Fencing, dry	9.00@	
Common Flooring, undressed	13.00@	14.00
Clear do do	18.00@	20.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M.	2.50@	
do do No. 1	2.00@	
Sawed Shingles, A	2.50@	
Lath	1.50@	
Posts, ℔ 100	6.00@	10.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sherman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, expressly for the TRIBUNE, week ending Monday, May 6, 1861:

Stock received for week, Cattle		1719
" " " Sheep		616
" " " Lambs		16
" " " Calves		21
" " " Hogs		2289
Total Stock		4663

SHIPPED VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cattle.		Cattle.
W Simonson	221	Page & Tucker	56
W Patterson	61	Valentine & Martin	64
J Rickwood	81	G Kerby	103
N Morris	32	T Gregory	19
P Brown	63	H Rankin	14
Heath & Winslow	70	T Parker	50
B S[p]encer	31	W Coon	36
J Bennett	23	Cragin & Co.	77
J C Bone	120		
Robbins & Ellis	60	Total	1368
J Pancost	53		
Page & Tucker, Hogs			134
Wm Smith			193
J Rickwood, Sheep			117
Total			459

Sales of No 1 Cattle at	$3.50	@3.75
Ordinary to good	3.00	@3.25
Common thin and light	2.62½	@2.75

Good Shipping Cattle meet with ready sale at $3.25@3.75.

Hogs are dull, and range from $4.00 to $4.62½.

Sales of Sheep at $2.25@3.50 for shorn, and $4.00@4.25 for good and fat, with the wool on. Lambs $2.00@2.25 to $2.50. Calves, 3½@3¾c ℔ lb.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO YARDS.—Sales reported by S. W. BOWLES, commission dealer, during the week ending May 6:

CATTLE.

[illegible]

HOGS.

[illegible]

SHEEP.

[illegible]

Market for sheep declined 25c ℔ cwt, and well supplied.

New York Cattle Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,918.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8½@9 c
Medium	[illegible] c
Ordinary	[illegible] c
Some extra good	[illegible]

The general average of the market at 8¼c.

The most of the sales range from 7½ to 8½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 3,918.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	31	Iowa	409
Ohio	485	Connecticut	8
Indiana	31	New Jersey	20
Illinois	2,488		

THE OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, April 30, 1861.—We have to report another advance in the beef cattle market. It is slight to be sure, but an advance upon the price this day week, which was an advance on the previous week. The advance to-day is not occasioned by any lack in the supply, which is some 200 head larger than it was a week ago; but arises, in all probability, wholly from the circumstance that a Government agent, in the person of Hon. A. B. Dickinson, came in to the market at an early hour, and took up over 300 head of choice steers to send to Washington. This gave the brokers considerable and incited the butchers to buy a little quicker, and for a short time infused life into the trade, so that although there was at no time any great show of buyers, the number of bullocks sold before noon, was considerably larger than usual [illegible] in consequence the prices were higher than usual [illegible] the estimated net weight of the meat, making [illegible] all, the estimates of weight being very much [illegible] than they were in some of the lowest markets of this Spring. The number of bullocks in the sale-pens on the opening of the market was something under 3,000, but the arrival of several small [illegible]

[illegible] remarkably good quality, and a great many heavy ones, and very fat, including some of the best distillery-fed cattle that have ever been [illegible], some of which sold at over 8c. [illegible] owners say not that. The weather to-day is favorable, being cool and dry for the season, though with a prospect of rain and so large a proportion of the stock will be sold, that the prospect is that prices will be fully maintained to-morrow.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 7,380.

The prices of hogs to-day are reported by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market, as follows:

Corn-fed hogs, ℔ lb. gross [illegible]
Distillery hogs ℔ lb. gross [illegible]

The market is decidedly dull. Yesterday there were scarcely any inquiries for hogs; the few buyers offering were not willing to pay last week's rates, and the day closed with a considerable stock on hand, and we find this morning about 2,000 in the pens, and the opinion prevails that they cannot be sold at over 4c a pound. The weather is favorable, or the prospects of hog owners would be still more gloomy.

G. W. Dorman reports the following prices of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dressed.
First quality corn-fed large, size	5½@5¾c.	6¾@6⅞c.
Second quality corn-fed	4¾@5 c.	6 @6¼c.
First quality, small sizes fat and prime, for market butchers	5¾@6c.	6¾@7c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	4¾@5 c.	5¾@6 c.
Second quality, still-fed, fat	4 @4¼c.	[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[Per NORTH AMERICAN.]

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Flour dull and easier. Wheat steady at full prices. Corn slack, offered 6d lower. Weather very fine.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Breadstuffs very dull owing to fine weather.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—FLOUR—Market exhibits a little more activity to-day; prices without important change. Sales 18,500 brls at $5.00@5.30 for super state; $5.40@5.60 for extra state; $5.00@5.10 for super western; $5.15@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.90@7.75 for trade brands do. Market closing steady. Canadian flour in little better request, without change in price. Sales 600 brls at $5.45@7.50 for common to good extras. Rye flour steady, with small sales at $3.00@3.50. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market heavy and easier. Sales 750 brls at 17@17½c, chiefly inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat market heavy and in favor of buyer for common descriptions and quite firm for prime white, which is scarce and wanted for milling. Sales 3,860 bu northwestern club at $1.23 in store; 30,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.24@1.25 delivered; 4,500 bu Canada club at $1.24@1.25 del; 7,400 bu winter red western at $1.36@1.37; 3,800 bu choice white Kentucky at $1.70@1.73; 1,100 bu choice white Mich at $1.70; 1,900 bu white western at $1.40@1.60. Rye more active and firm. Sales 7,000 bu at 68c. Barley dull and heavy. 4,800 bu state and Canadian at 62@65c. 2,300 bu barley malt on private terms. Canadian peas dull at 4,000 bu at 85@87c for old mixed western del, closing at the inside price; 64c for heated do; 69@70c for old Jersey yellow, and 65c for inferior white southern. Oats drooping, 33@34c for western and Canadian; 34@34½c for state.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs, on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 ... $4,[illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860 ... 1,413,700.11

Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $6,[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 ... $4,541,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period ... $2,[illegible]
Returns of Premiums and Expenses ... [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz: United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks ... $[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise ... 1,[illegible]
Real Estate ... [illegible]
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... [illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable ... [illegible]
Cash in Bank ... [illegible]

Total amount of Assets ... $[illegible]

SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to ... $[illegible]
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 ... [illegible]
Total profits for 18½ years ... $[illegible]
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash ... [illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861 ... $[illegible]

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
[illegible]
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS
FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

DISTRICT OF CHICAGO,
Collector's Office, May [illegible], 1861.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals accompanied by proper guarantee, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received until [illegible] next for the supply of the Marine Hospital at this place with the articles of Provisions, Medicine, &c., [illegible] estimated number of patients in the Hospital [illegible] The right is reserved to take either of the lowest bids [illegible] Physician of the best quality [illegible] to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject [illegible] the contract [illegible] articles specified.

JULIUS WHITE, Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible], and against William Horner, Defendant, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. on the [illegible] day of May, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] of said William Horner [illegible] in Cook County, State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. [illegible], Deputy.
Dated the [illegible] day of May, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] and against [illegible], on the [illegible] day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, [illegible] Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By [illegible], Deputy.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] and against [illegible], Defendant, [illegible] at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] to Chicago, in Cook County, State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
Dated the [illegible] day of May, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated the [illegible] day of April, 1861.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated the [illegible] day of May, 1861.

NOTICE.—[illegible]

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.
SIR—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, AND THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the [illegible]]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

[illegible]

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

[illegible]
HENRY C. SPALDING,
[illegible]
CAUTION.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

THE FARM.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS.

The opinions as to what breeds should be selected, are as various as the persons numbering who succeed, by a special system of breeding, in producing from the different bloods first class animals. Intelligent and experienced dairymen think that superior milch cows are not peculiar to any particular breed, whether they are superior or not depends upon the intelligence with which that object is sought in the breeding. The yard of dairy cows, best, in all particulars we ever saw, was composed of individuals of the native blood mixed with a slight trace of Durham and Devon. They were considerably above the ordinary size, and very strong and robust. There was not, however, anything suggestive of the ox in their physical structure. In buying a cow for dairy purposes, it is deemed of first importance that she answer the physical requirements of good size, symmetry, vigor and sound health. Combine these essentials with native tendencies to abundant secretions of milk, and you have the chief requisites of a first class dairy cow. However superior as a milker a cow may be, if she is of delicate fiber and habit, the extra care she will require during the period of gestation and parturition, in order to insure her against fatal results, and her owner the profit of a full milking season, to say nothing about the deduction from the sum total of her life-time value for her briefer lease of life, will always more than balance the sum of her extra qualities.

The particular points of a good milch cow are a well developed and properly placed udder—one which conveys to the mind of the observer the impression of a reservoir conformed to the prime idea of quantity, good sized and regularly placed teats, broad hips, haunches sufficiently expansive to fulfill the requisites of that kind of symmetry associated with the peculiar organism of the perfect cow, strong loins, deep and roomy thorax, a neck not too short, setting up well, cut clean under the chops, and unincumbered with surplus meat, a head shapely and crowned with a pair of horns that could belong to no other animal than a good cow, and a countenance and eye instinct with gentleness.

Language, however explicitly employed, will not convey to the understanding such a knowledge, by rules, as will prove undeviatingly certain. Still, a comprehension of the more prominent points of physical conformation, joined with that minute apprehension of purposes and properties, are the acquisitions and qualities necessary to qualify a man to stand entirely upon his own resources, in selecting such for any given purpose. In buying cows, however, it is very rare that the milking qualities and disposition cannot be known, otherwise than by shrewd conclusions from the looks. But, as to the other points of health, vigor, size, and those physical indications of longevity, the buyer need not err, trusting solely to his own observation and judgment. Blood is of very little account; but characteristics and qualities are everything.

The most senseless and inexcusable as well as common violation of plain, every day economy, is purchasing indifferent cows for a dairy, because they are cheap. It is better economy, in our way of thinking, to pay forty dollars for a cow that will make, in a season, two hundred pounds of butter, than to pay the same amount for two that will make no more. It costs quite as much to keep a poor, as a good cow. But the worst is, from a poor and worthless original stock, a good stock cannot be bred, except at great expense and after long waiting. It is a primary regulation in a good dairy, to keep no cows in it that are not good milkers, or that are dangerous, or that in other respects, require an undue amount of care and attention. With a stock laid in after these suggestions, it will not be difficult, with a proper attention to the well known laws of reproduction, to keep up and improve in any desired essential, their milking qualities.

GRASS FED HORSES.

When horses are turned out to grass in the spring of the year, the succulent nature of the food causes them to purge, often to a great extent. This is considered by many persons, a most desirable event—a great misconception. The system is overcharged with moisture and sap, of a crude and unwholesome nature to such an extent that all cannot be taken up by the organs destined for the secretions of urine, or by the absorbent vessels of the body; the superfluous fluid, therefore, passes off through the intestines with the indigestible particles of food, and thus the watery faeces are thrown off. Flatulent cholic or gripes is a frequent attendant. The system is deranged; but the mischief does not terminate here. If the purging is continued, a constitutional relaxation of the bowels is established, very debilitating to the animal, and often difficult to control. An unrestricted allowance of luxuriant grass should not be given to horses at any age. After the second year, hay should form a considerable portion of the daily food in summer to every animal intended for working. If the horse is supported entirely upon the grass which he collects in a rich pasture field, or upon that which may be cut and carried to him, he must consume a much greater bulk than of hay in an equivalent time, to afford nourishment to the system. Grass being very full of sap and moisture, it is very rapidly digested; consequently the horse must be continually eating it. This distends the stomach and bowels, and the faculty of digestion is impaired, for the digestive powers require rest as well as other organs of the body, if they are to be kept in perfect condition. By the custom of grazing, the muscular system is enfeebled, and fat is substituted. This may escape the notice of the superficial observers, who do not make the distinction between the appearance of a fat and a muscular animal, who contrive, so that the bones are covered and the points are rounded, all that is requisite has been attained. But this is a very fallacious impression. Let any person who is skeptical on this point, ride a horse in the summer who has just been taken from grass, along with another kept on hay and corn, at the moderate rate of seven or eight miles an hour; the grass fed horse will sweat profusely, while the other will be perfectly dry. This proves that the one eating grass overabounds in fat, and those portions of the blood which are destined to form that deposit.

Those who will advocate grazing will no doubt exclaim, "Oh, this is a test of condition which is not required in young and growing animals." We beg to state that it is highly important, if the scheme of condition is to be attained by animals of mature age, that the growth and gradual development of their frames should be composed of those healthy and vigorous elements upon which the structure of future condition can be raised. Animal substances are, to a very great extent, subservient to the nature and quality of the food with which the individuals are nourished. We believe farmers would find it much to their advantage if they were to consider this subject with reference to feeding cattle and sheep, so that they might select those kinds of food which abound with properties more conducive to the production of flesh than fat. There is no kind of food which the horse consumes which has not a tendency to deposit fat. It is a substance which must exist to a certain extent; but as it is muscular power, not a predisposition to adipose rotundity, which enhances the value of the animal, the remedies are obvious what guide should be taken in the selection of food.

It is excellent economy to bruise oats for horses. Two bushels of oats which have undergone that process are equivalent to four which have not, and the animals which consume them derive greater benefit. Various schemes are adopted to induce horses to masticate their corn, all of which are ineffectual. Scattering them thinly over the surface of a spacious manger, mixing a handful of cut straw with each feed, and such like devices, will not cajole the animal to the performance of mastication. A horse that is disposed to bolt his corn, however carefully it may be spread along his manger, will soon learn to draw it into a heap with his nose and collect as much with his lips as he thinks fit before he begins to masticate. Whatever food enters the stomach of any animal and passes away in an undigested form may be considered as so much dross or extraneous matter, which, not having afforded nutriment, is prejudicial to the creature which consumed it. A mistaken notion of economy is often the inducement to turning horses out in summer, to be entirely dependent on grass for their support. An understanding of the facts in the case would dispel that error. Twenty two bushels of oats—allowing one bushel per week from the 15th of May to the 15th of October—may be as the produce of half an acre of land, and half a ton of hay that of another half acre. It requires at least an acre of grass land to support a horse during the period above mentioned.

It is all-important that teams should be in good condition for spring work. If you expect your horses to draw a plow to sufficient depth to raise a good crop, you must feed with reference to that object. No man can be a successful farmer whose granary is always empty; and he who attempts to fill it with a pair of half-starved horses, is doing an up-hill business. And first, then, if you have not one, obtain a cutting box. [illegible]

working cattle have plenty of good clean bedding, and plenty of material to absorb the liquids from their droppings. To fix the ammonia, use plaster of Paris or charcoal. Feed with great regularity. Use horses carefully till they become accustomed to work and never fret or worry them. See that their harnesses are strong and do not chafe, and that the plow they draw has a sharp point and easy draft. In plowing with oxen, see that the chain does not gall their legs, that the bows fit properly about the neck and that the yoke is not too short, so as to make them haul.

CURE OF A BONE SPAVIN.

Lord Reynolds, in the *New England Farmer*, thus states how he effected a cure of a bone spavin: "I have a fine mare, which, three years ago, became very lame from a bone spavin on the inside of the left hind leg. After pretty hard driving for several days, she became so lame that she was unfit for use. The spavin was very tender, and she rested the foot constantly on the shoe when she stood. I took her to the blacksmith and directed him to put on a shoe without any toe cork, and with blunt heel corks two inches long. She immediately travelled much better, and when she stood, rested the foot on the toe and heel corks, thus relieving the contracted cord from the strain to which it had been constantly subjected. In a short time the inflammation and tenderness subsided. The swelling abated, and she travelled very well. She wore off the inside cork faster than the outside one, when she began to be lame again. I then had the shoe reset and the corks made of the same length, and she soon became well. After a few weeks I had the corks shortened a little, and the next time she was shod, a little more, but I still have her wear heel corks an inch or more in length. There is a slight enlargement of the bone where the spavin is seated, but she performs hard service, and is not at all lame. Several of my neighbors have applied the same remedy, with equally good results, and I think that a little thought and observation will satisfy any one that this is the appropriate remedy. The cords attached to the part where the enlargement is seated, become inflamed and contracted, and raise up the heel from the ground. When the horse brings the heel to the ground the cords are strained, and become inflamed. The long corks keep the heel raised permanently, and thus prevent the cords from being strained, and allow the inflammation to get well. Some enlargement and a slight degree of stiffness may remain, but seldom enough to injure the cure."

THE BASKET WILLOW.

Drained swamp, or bottom land, is considered the best soil, although almost any kind of moist soil will produce fair crops of willow. Prepare the ground by plowing and harrowing, so as to have a smooth, even surface; set the cuttings by stretching a line across the plot, and push the cuttings into the soil, leaving one or two inches above ground, the right end up, and eight inches apart in the row—the rows to be wide enough apart to admit the cultivator. Cultivate and hoe sufficiently to keep down the weeds, the first summer. They will need no cultivation ever after. If good fresh cuttings are used, and set early, they will make a growth of five to six feet the first summer. They may be set as late as June and root well, but will make a less growth of top the first season. Cut all close to the ground late in the fall, during thaws in the winter, or early in spring, so as to have them out of the way of other farm work. Bind in bundles, keeping the butts even, and set up after the manner of setting up corn. Every willow should touch the ground. In June they are run through a willow peeling machine, and bound in bundles, when they are ready for market. The willow for basket work is cut every year. Some of the coarse varieties are allowed to grow two and three years for hoops. For coarse baskets, for farm or other purposes, the unpeeled willow is superior to any other material, while the finer portions can be peeled and wrought into baskets of a better quality. The increased transportation of fruit by railroad requires an immense number of baskets, and this demand will continue to increase as this important branch of horticulture increases with the demands of the population and the increasing facilities for marketing.

POTATO ROT—A PREVENTIVE.

A writer in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, starts with the theory, that the potato rot is due to the deposition by the atmosphere of a minute fungus, which, taking up its habitation, first on the leaf and the haulm of the potato plant, propagates with astonishing rapidity, and ultimately finds its way to the tubes and completely destroys them; recommends planting the potatoes in double rows, about one foot apart. When the haulms are full grown, bend them down right and left, adding earth between the rows, and pressing down the haulms, so that they lie away from the hills. The rain falling cannot then carry down the young fungi to the roots, but falls in the vacant spaces between the rows. Boards laid on the rows, so that the haulms are forced to spread away from the roots, the tubes being protected from the rain by the boards, also protects the crop from rot. These conclusions are the result of experiments on quite a large scale. Potatoes treated in this way always produce crops unaffected by rot, even when those cultivated in the common way, in the same field, are badly injured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Draining with Mole Plows.—C. G. Taylor, of Rock Island County, says: Last season I had some three hundred rods of mole ditching run through my lowest land. During the fall it was so dry that no water ran from any of them. As we had a heavy fall of snow during the winter, there was but little frost in the ground. In January my ditches commenced running, and now discharge all the water that naturally gathers in the sloughs, making the ground as dry as desired. At a cost of 13¼ cents per rod, I now have about twenty acres to cultivate at a cost of less than $40. Too much cannot be said in praise of the mole ditchers. They are the thing we need to bring into cultivation thousands of acres of our best and richest soil of Illinois. I understand that the owners of some of the machines offer to run the mole five feet deep for ten cents per rod.

Camomile Plants.—In the *Irish Gardener's Magazine* it is stated not only that a decoction of the leaves of the camomile will destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of the plants dispersed through it. No green house or hot-house should be without it in a green or dried state; either the stalk or leaves will answer. It is a singular fact that if a plant is drooping, and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you place a plant of camomile near it.

Cultivation of Pansies.—Pansies should be planted on the north side of the house, or in any place where the dew lies long in the morning, or where they do not get the full rays of the sun at noon; and though you may think, during the heat of August, that they are deteriorating a little, they will not lose their beauty and will repay you a hundred fold for the rest they have taken, when the rains begin to fall. The pansey luxuriates in moisture, and likes a firm, rich soil; although they are burned up by crude or hot manures. Pansies should be covered in the winter, with litter, or tan, or straw; generally when thus covered they will self-sow.

Verbenas.—Verbenas may be grown from the seed without the least difficulty. If we cannot always be sure of so brilliant colors as we obtain from choice cuttings, they are more fragrant. With proper culture the seedlings will give a bloom as perfect as any. They seed very freely, and if the bed where they grew is well covered with litter through the winter, they will come up abundantly when it is removed in the spring.

To dress Sheep Skins.—Nail the skins on a board, with flesh side out; rub on plenty of powdered chalk; after it is dry and begins to rub off, rub on some alum and roll it up and lay it in a dry place three or four days; shake it but not rub it well.

A "Scare Crow."—The following is said to be a remedy against the depredations of the crow and blackbird in the cornfield: Take fine, plump seed corn, a quantity of it, string each kernel on a horse hair, which is best, tying a knot in it to prevent its slipping off. Scatter it over the field in spots where the birds will see it and alight. They will eat but one kernel of it and will not trouble that field (or any other) again. The two ends of a horse hair sticking out of their mouths well anchored in their craw by a fine kernel of corn, is by no means a pleasure to them.

To Prevent Skippers in Hams.—Mr. W. McWillie, writing to the *Cotton Planter*, says:—"There is nothing easier than to avoid the skipper and all worms and bugs that usually infest and destroy bacon. It is simply to keep your smoke house dark, and the moth that deposits the egg will never enter it. For the past twenty-five years I have attended to this, and never have had my bacon troubled with any insect. I have now hanging in my smoke-house, hams one, two and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up. I am not aware of the other causes for the exception of my bacon from insects, but simply the fact that my smoke-house is always dark. Before adopting this plan I had tried many experiments, but always without success or injury to the flavor of my bacon. I smoke with green hickory; this is important, as the flavor of bacon is utterly destroyed by smoking it with improper wood."

To Clean Tainted Barrels.—The best method for cleaning tainted barrels, is to put one peck of char coal and one teacup of saleratus into each barrel, and fill them up with boiling water, cover tight and let them stand until cold.

Old Corn for Pork Making.—The practice of late fattening and feeding on soft corn is a ruinous one. Every farmer should manage so as to keep a year's stock of corn on hand, so as to make all his pork from old corn. It is worth from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more than corn just harvested. Hogs should not be kept half-starved through the latter part of summer waiting for the new crop, as is frequently the case.

The Massachusetts Boys.

The Massachusetts "boys" acknowledge themselves under obligations to the ladies of Washington, for kind attentions; though while their offers of assistance are appreciated, aid is really not required.

A deputation of ladies waited upon the officers of the Massachusetts regiments at the Capitol, and proposed to do their sewing. "Thank you; it is very kind of you, ladies; but, as we have five tailors in our ranks, they do all our sewing." "Can we not make your bread?" "No, ladies; we have a baker in our ranks, and have erected an oven in the basement. Will you walk down and see it?" The ladies were shown a very efficient oven, and some of the finest bread ever baked. The ladies retired, assured by the officers that their kind offers were appreciated, though not required.

The Massachusetts men are nearly all mechanics, and their numbers embrace artisans in almost every department of mechanical skill. Already they have been required, on the route to Washington, to put up and run steam engines, lay railways, build bridges, man and navigate ships, and pilot steamers.—*Washington Star.*

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* says the statement in some of the papers that Lieut. Henry A. Wise (nephew of Gov. H. A. Wise) was with the United States troops at the burning of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is entirely erroneous.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

Social Aspects of Camp and Town—A Hit at the St. Charles—Arrival of the Boys from Big Muddy—How our Troops Surprise the People—Henderson Local Entertainments—Camp Regulations—An Incident—Visit to the Batteries—Gen. Swift Returns to Chicago—&c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP CAIRO, May 7, 1861.

Enough has already been given in my letters to convince your readers that Cairo has not the slightest resemblance to a beleaguered city, or one invaded by a foreign and hostile foe. The Union sentiment is strong here, and the feeling between citizens and the troops of the best and friendliest character.

Much amusement was caused here a day or two since by the statement of a Memphis paper, on the authority of a secession steamboat captain, that the force here "consisted of a few hundred ragamuffins, many of them low Germans, free niggers, and the scum of Chicago." Any hostile military movement on Cairo had better not be predicated on such an estimate as that.

The arrival of the boys, our Chicago Zouaves, from the Big Muddy, was a sensation one, and the same evening a nice little hop was improvised at the St. Charles, where the brave and the fair "chased the glowing hours with flying feet." Many of the families of residents having left Cairo as soon as the town was occupied by the troops, it was very difficult for the gentlemen to find ladies, but scouts having been despatched with instructions, about nine o'clock last evening they returned, having been quite successful in their mission, and so the festivities commenced with better prospects of a pleasant time than was anticipated. About twenty-five couple took part in the evening's enjoyment, our boys appearing in their usual every day soldier's garb. The hour that told of another day closed the ball. The Centralia band furnished the music, and at the close played some sweet pieces in the rotunda, Hail Columbia and the Star Spangled Banner being played several times each at the demand of the crowd.

The impression produced by our troops upon residents here, is best shown by the following from the *Cairo Gazette*, an "armed neutrality" paper, but Democratic before Democracy and other party shades were lost in the cause of the country. Since the paragraphs were written, the force has been increased; but, in other respects, it is a true statement of the local feeling here, and a just compliment to our Illinois volunteers:

The number of Federal troops now quartered in Cairo is between 2,500 and 3,000. Arrangements for their accommodation and comfort are in rapid progress, and in a few days they will be as well provided for as the means at command will allow. Thus far no sickness of consequence has occurred among them, although since their arrival they have been subjected to a cold, driving rain of ten hours' duration.

We are both astonished and gratified in observing among so large a body of men so little insubordination, intemperance and objectionable conduct. They have liberties extended to them, but they do not abuse them.

Looking the fact in the face that they cannot count with certainty that the morrow will not throw them into scenes of blood and carnage, we never saw men more determined to make life sweet although it be ever so short. In other words, they are jolly boys, almost all of them.

Up to this time, (and the troops have now been here ten days) we have not heard of any disturbance worthy of public mention. If such order and quiet should continue, both officers and men will deserve, at the hands of our citizens and people everywhere, the highest measure of commendation.

It may interest your readers to look over the following regulations officially promulgated by Col. Prentiss, commanding:

REGULATIONS FOR CAMP CAIRO.—Reveille at 5, breakfast call at 6, guard mounting at 9½, dinner call at 12, company drill from 2 to 5, dress parade at 6, tattoo at 9, and taps at 10 o'clock.

1. All non-commissioned officers will be within the camp at 8 P. M.
2. No commissioned officer will be allowed to remain out of the camp after tattoo, without the permission of his battalion commander.
3. After 9 P. M. no loud singing, no cheering or firing of arms will be allowed, nor any firing or cheering on Sabbath. The Commandant requests that the troops will observe the Sabbath in an orderly and Christian-like manner.
4. Citizens visiting the camp must obtain a written pass from headquarters.
5. Guards, when recognizing staff officers and commissioned officers of the line, will pass them, in daylight, without the countersign.

The Commandant will hold the various commanders strictly accountable to the observance of the above. By order of

B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant.

In company with Maj. Baldwin and Col. J. D. Webster, I rode a several miles' circuit yesterday, visiting the new magazine, and the several batteries. These latter are well posted, and will be strongly sustained when the plans now developing are fully carried out.

The nights and mornings here are quite cool, making an extra coat very comfortable. During the middle of the day, the heat is sufficient to allow of a summer costume. The dress parades take place just at the close of day, and the most pleasant portion of the whole day.

Last night, at a very late hour, a citizen called on Col. Prentiss, and informed him that during his absence from his home, a rough specimen of humanity had been insulting his wife, and making threats of a violent nature for money, and asked the Colonel to allow him a guard of two men. Though within the province of the city authorities, and not within military cognizance, the Commandant, considering the hour, and the possibility of the intruder being a soldier, consented to allow him two men. On proceeding to the house, the guards heard the man, and called to him, when he instantly left. The guards ordered him to stop, and on his refusing, fired at him, but he got safely away in the darkness. The incident has been much talked of all day, and, probably, will have the effect to ensure a more orderly state of deportment, after nightfall in the city.

The merchants here are, of course, sufferers by the disturbed state of the river commerce, with which, of course, their interests have close sympathy. Nevertheless, there prevails an excellent spirit. A day or two since, a wholesale grocer was accosted by a small trader from Kentucky, who was about to make up his bill, when he noticed that the Cairo merchant had on the Union Cravat, in "red, white and blue." This gave the man of the "Armed Neutral" school a perceptible and not concealed disgust, and he declined to buy the goods. Later in the day he returned, probably finding he could not do better elsewhere, and commenced again making up a bill with another attache of the first named house, when this time the merchant it was that declined transactions, saying that he wished no customers of his class.

Another gentleman from the South met Capt. S. on the levee and entered into conversation with him in regard to the capture of the Hillman, and among other things was exceedingly anxious to know if the lead—great pigs of which were piled in tiers on the levee for sixty or seventy feet, was to be held back. Capt. S. very gravely remarked that such was certainly the intention. When he was asked why he did not send it down on the Hillman, S., turning part around and looking the gentleman in the face, remarked, "We have concluded sir, to issue lead hereafter to Disunionists in *smaller packages*, and if they're wanted we think we can deliver to the entire satisfaction of yourself and your friends. Good morning, sir." The inquirer, after looking at S.'s retreating form, looked at the lead, the camp, and with a sigh passed on to the wharf boat.

Gen. Swift leaves here to-day under orders from Head Quarters, to return to Chicago with such companies and portions of his late Brigade as have not been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States. This is hard for the volunteers who only covet the chance for active service. D.

The Massachusetts Dead Returned from Baltimore—Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies.

[From the Boston Journal.]

Yesterday afternoon witnessed a solemn scene. The bodies of the Massachusetts men who died at Baltimore were returned to the State from which they had so recently departed. The train entered the depot at seven minutes of five, and the bodies, three in number, laid in metallic coffins, and then enclosed in pine boxes, were taken from the cars.

The bodies were placed upon biers which had been prepared, and each being covered by an American flag, they were borne into the street, where the Cadets had formed in line and presented arms while the band played "Pleyel's Hymn," and all the spectators stood reverentially with uncovered heads. The clouds which had before darkened the heavens broke suddenly away, and the sun looked down brightly upon the scene where thousands of citizens had gathered with sorrowful hearts to receive the bodies of the martyrs from Massachusetts who fell in the cause of government and law. Hearses were in attendance, in which the coffins were placed, and surrounded by the Cadets, they moved slowly from the depot. The Governor and the gentlemen who accompanied him, with Mr. Wright, who had the bodies in charge, followed in carriages. The military marched with arms reversed, and the band played solemn dirges as the funeral cortege passed along the streets, which were crowded with people, all preserving a religious silence. No halt was made until, marching down Beacon street, they reached King's Chapel at the corner of School and Tremont streets, in the vault of which the remains were deposited, with the same ceremonies which had characterized their reception at the depot. Here they will remain until arrangements are completed for the funeral services, or they are claimed by their friends.

NON-RESISTANCE.—One of our non-resistance friends was lately asked how he got on with his principles in these days. "Oh! first-rate," said he; "I am so strongly attached to them, that I did not even resist my son, when he wanted to enlist."

The Feeling in Tennessee—Arming for the Fray—Fears of a Negro Insurrection—Eastern Tennessee for the Union—Cairo to be Attacked.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, May 3.]

Among the crowd of passengers flying from the South who arrived this (Thursday) morning, was Mr. Henderson, who, for four years, resided in Nashville, Tennessee, in the employ of the Methodist Book Concern branch at that place. Mr. H. left Nashville with his family on the 30th ult., fearing to stay longer in the place. He reports that the Secession feeling is still strong in Central and Western Tennessee, though the tone of the Secessionists has been greatly moderated since the news of the great uprising in the North has reached them. A settled gloom has fallen on every one, and nearly all expect a disastrous future for Tennessee. Companies are forming under the orders of the Governor, but there is no enthusiasm. There are but few arms and no ammunition of consequence. Food is in very short supply, and fears of famine are entertained. To add to all, there is a prevailing dread of a negro insurrection. The negroes are as well posted in relation to the present crisis as the whites themselves, and already they begin to talk of a day of freedom near at hand. As soon as the troops move off, there will be a very insufficient force to protect the women and children, and then a servile war, with all its horrors, will undoubtedly break out. In anticipation of this, families are moving North in great numbers.

The troops being raised in Tennessee are intended to act in concert with some companies from Kentucky in an attack on Cairo. Cannon have been provided, and the general impression is that the attack would take place some time this week.

The news from East Tennessee was that Andy Johnson had got home and was carrying all that section enthusiastically for the Union. There is a strong Union element throughout the State, but at present it is crushed down by the violence of Secessionism.

Items from Southern Papers.

A SUGGESTION.—It has been suggested to stop the supply of quinine to Cairo, in which case it is believed that the valorous troops there would soon shake in their boots—with "fever'n ager." Pundit, who furnishes this atonic suggestion, positively objects to anybody spoiling it with the impertinent remark that most of the troops in question can well afford to dispense with quinine, as they are Teutonic already.—*New Orleans Delta, 24th.*

OLD ABE ON A SPREE.—The Richmond *Whig* says that the last reliable intelligence represents that Old Abe had been beastly intoxicated for the previous thirty-six consecutive hours, and that eighty Border Ruffians from Kansas, under the command of Lane, occupied the East Room to guard his Majesty's slumbers. It is broadly hinted in a Washington paper, that his guard exerts a despotic control over the Presidential inmate—that all his decrees are of its inspiration. The paper (the *States and Union*) then proceeds to shed a becoming quantity of tears over this "sad subject for contemplation."—*N. Orleans Delta.*

SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamships W. [illegible] Hewes, Texas and Tennessee, registered as belonging to New York, and late of Morgan's Texas line, were taken possession of last night by the authority of Gov. Moore. These vessels have now aboard a detachment of Continental Guards, and of the Washington Artillery.—*New Orleans Picayune, 26th.*

HARD TO BELIEVE.—We are unwilling to believe the telegraphic reports of the total apostacy of the majority of the citizens of New York, who have professed to be the friends of the South, and the opponents of Black Republicanism, as the vote in the last Presidential contest exhibited. We know that there are good and true men there, who are willing to stand by the South to the last.

We have been informed by a gentleman lately from that city, that all the telegraphic reports from thence in relation to this apostacy of New York citizens are enormously exaggerated, and that so far from the secret societies being organized by the Lincolnites, it was just the reverse. If it be not so, the change is certainly very extraordinary. What has become of the Union procession of the bone and sinew of New York city, which turned out seven miles in length, in opposition to the Wide Awakes?

We shall wait for confirmation, before we are willing to believe in the apostacy of New York city.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A VOICE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, a secession paper, of the 29th has heard from the mountains, and says:

We refer especially to the counties of Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley, and adjoining portions of others. The question of secession has there resolved itself into the issue of *slavery and freedom*. The Southern Rights men are strengthened by large accessions, but the Unionists have thrown off the mask, and openly sustain the Administration, avow themselves coercionists, condemn Gov. Magoffin severely because of his refusal of troops to Lincoln, and admit themselves to be friends of freedom.

The same paper also says:

The condition of Kentucky is deplorable. There is a division of her people in some localities which may lead to serious collisions. The old emancipation party is revived, and will ere long become the nucleus of a formidable organization. Already men have avowed themselves the champions of freedom, and the movement is on foot to lend them large accessions of voters now being rallied under the neutrality flag.

STIRRING UP THE DARKEYS.—Some four or five steamboat crews of negroes free and slave hands, cooks, chambermaids, and all, were yesterday taken off their respective boats by the police, under the Mayor's order, and confined in the First District lock-up, all in consequence of the lately discovered fact that free negroes have come here and passed themselves off as slaves, with fictitious passes. It also being ascertained that many Western slaves of incendiary sentiments have been mingling with and laboring to demoralize our local slave population, the Mayor upon consultation with the Governor and the military authorities, and by their advice, has ordered the police to prevent and break up all slave assemblages, religious and otherwise. The measure is enforced to preclude all possibility of our slaves being tampered with.—*New Orleans Crescent, 24th.*

WHAT THEY EXPECT.—The 1000 Mississippians are to be transported to Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston road; 500 go from Scooba, and 500 from West Point. They are to move next week. Simultaneously the Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana troops will be thrown into Virginia. In about twenty days we are going to have a fight and a victory.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register, 27th.*

WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO WITH LINCOLN.—The Confederate Administration is vigorously preparing for a war in earnest, and a war which shall tell with deadly effect on the enemy, we are firmly assured. Though Gen. Beauregard is not at Richmond, as was telegraphed, but at Charleston, and though there was no manner of foundation for the absurd message to Lincoln to have the women and children removed from Washington City, it is none the less probable that a well appointed expedition is being organized which will in no long time make a sudden and effectual dash at Washington City. In that event it will be next to impossible for the Lincoln Administration to escape capture. What would be done with the august Presidential prisoner has not, we believe, been determined. It has been suggested, however, in view of the fine joking and anecdotal qualifications of the illustrious rail splitter, that he could be made to pay the expenses of his keeping if he were exhibited through the country as the chief clown of a traveling circus. If he could not be turned to some account that way, we would see no use in holding him as a prisoner. The South could doubtless afford to give him his liberty along with her contempt.

Various indications of the week point is a purpose on the part of the Lincoln Administration to blockade the chief Southern ports, and especially New Orleans. The 11th of May has been named as the date of its commencement, and we shall then see whether it will exist only on paper or by the presence of a sufficient fleet to enforce it. By that time it is likely that the Confederate Government will possess a promising little navy of its own, to say nothing of an indefinite fleet of privateers that will no doubt be soon ready to eke out our present naval deficiencies. We may then see whether the Lincolnites will make good their preposterous threats to hang all privateers commissioned by the Confederate Government whom they catch, as pirates. We may then see, too, at which end of the rope the more victims can be made to dangle in that two-handed game.—*New Orleans Delta, 24th.*

SOUTHERN OPINION OF NORTHERN VALOR.—The North has no officers to command or drill the cowardly motley crew of starving foreigners and operatives that it proposes to send South to fill ditches, and as food for cannon because it has no room or means in its penitentiaries and poor houses to receive or sustain them. The regular troops of the Union, since the resignation of the Southerners, are deficient in officers, and who are to drill and command the 75,000 militia sheep?

If we except Benedict Arnold, there never was a Northern man who was fitted to command, if you would give him a chance to run! Like cowardly boys when pent up on ship-board without chance of escape, they gather courage from despair, and fight desperately. But with ninety nine Northern men in a hundred, on all occasions, duty, honor, patriotism, has ever been considered, and will ever be considered, a mere matter of profit and loss. Since the days of Washington they have ever deemed that course of conduct by which most money is made and least risk incurred, the most virtuous and honorable.

They will not come to Washington, they cannot be hand-cuffed and driven to Washington, if we will only precede them and let them see that they will have to fight for glory, and not for spoils and plunder. They never did fight, and never will fight, except for pay, for pillage, and for plunder. Once satisfy them that there is no money to be made, no plunder to be gotten by invading the South, and no power on earth can lash and kick them south of Mason and Dixon's line.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Interview Between the President and the Maryland Legislature.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Maryland Legislature in the interview with the President this morning, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety, which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They expressed their belief that no premeditated effort at secession or resistance of the Federal authorities would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that in this view the State should, as long as possible, be spared the evils of a military occupation or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transgression. The President replied that their suggestion and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest, and not a spirit of revenge, should actuate his measures.

GOOD OF OLD BUCK.—The Philadelphia *Press* has been informed by reliable parties that ex-President Buchanan has subscribed $5,000 for the equipment of volunteers at Lancaster.

Slaughter of Rebels in Fort Moultrie—Statement by a Soldier who was there—Between 300 and 400 killed—A Large Number Wounded—The Dead Carried off in Boxes at Night—Efforts in Charleston to Disguise the Truth.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, April 30.]

A soldier who was drafted into the service of the Rebels in Charleston, and who served at the guns in Fort Moultrie, at the siege of Fort Sumter, has made to us the following statement. His reliability is vouched for, and we have every reason to believe that his statement is every way worthy of belief.

Our informant states that he served under Capt. Havens, and went into Fort Moultrie the day after Major Anderson left for Fort Sumter. He remained three or four days after the fight. He belonged to the Artillery, and served at the guns most of the time during the siege. The guns of Fort Moultrie opened about half past four in the morning, but Major Anderson did not fire a gun for near two hours after. When he did open, his fire was rapid and destructive. The balls from Sumter struck the port-holes of Moultrie, and at nearly every discharge somebody was killed. Their places were supplied by others. There were in Moultrie more than one thousand men, and between three and four hundred were kept at the guns constantly. Not more than that number could protect themselves in the casemates of sandbags, which, while they afforded excellent protection, were much torn up and knocked down. It was between nine and ten o'clock on the first day that the greatest loss of life occurred.

The barbette guns of Fort Sumter were silenced early in the day, and the round shot from these were most destructive to Fort Moultrie, and caused the greatest loss of life. They were fired with great accuracy, and at times the scene in the Fort was terrible. *During the two days between three and four hundred were killed, and a large number were wounded.*—The killed were collected together in a mass, and at night placed in boxes brought down from Charleston, and taken away to Potter's Field and interred during the night. Some of the men were horribly mangled, and others were scarcely dead when thrown into the boxes. Blood flowed in streams from these receptacles, and the sight was horrible. The surgeon at the Fort sent for help, and others came down from Charleston. The wounded were removed to the Hospital, where such as have not since died now remain.

In order that the truth should not be known in Charleston, the soldiers were charged to say that nobody was hurt, and were threatened with certain death if they disclosed the facts. There were a good many killed in the dwellings outside the fort. The Moultrie House was very much damaged, and a large number of buildings in the neighborhood of the fort demolished. The officers' quarters in the fort were riddled, and it is the opinion of our informant that had there been three hundred men in Sumter, Fort Moultrie would have been destroyed, and the rebels driven out or killed almost to a man. He left Moultrie three days after the engagement, and went to Charleston. The people there would not believe that nobody had been killed, and made constant inquiry for their friends, who, they were assured, were still on Sullivan's Island. Hundreds of families are yet to learn the truth, which is kept from them by the greatest vigilance.

Our informant was duly discharged from the service, and, with five others, embarked on board the bark Smithsonian, Capt. Davis, which reached New York on Friday morning last.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY KILLED AND WOUNDED ON MORRIS ISLAND.

One of the Charleston volunteers who was on Morris Island during the late bombardment of Fort Sumter, came here yesterday by the schooner D. B. Pitts. He says that at least one hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded at the batteries on Morris Island, by the canister of Major Anderson. He had occasion to be at Fort Johnson also just before he left Charleston, and there he learned that on Sullivan's Island thirty-nine men had been killed—that a mortar had been blown from Johnson by a shot from Sumter. He had to go to Charleston in a boat with some passengers, and when there embraced the opportunity and stowed himself away in the schooner, and in that way got off. He says that the dead were all taken and boxed and carried away in the night and buried in the Potter's Field, where the negroes are buried. He says that thousands of negroes only want some of their leaders to give the word, and great will be the slaughter.

Plain Talk with the President.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

The feeling of Northern people concerning the great question of the day has at last been forcibly and well expressed to the President and Cabinet.

The New York Committee held long interviews yesterday. They stated with great clearness that the people were absolutely determined on maintaining their Government, and that the Government must assist in the work. The question was no longer one of political parties; the whole North was a unit, irrespective of previous inclinations. Democrats, so called, and Pro-Slavery Democrats even, joined hands and purses with Republicans for the common cause of loyalty, patriotism, and the maintenance of the Government.

In fine, the alternative was felt by the whole people to be "Government or hopeless anarchy," and their minds were thoroughly decided which it should be. It was for the Administration to become equally settled in its policy and consistently firm in action.

From Virginia, said the Committee, families of men, women and children are each day forced to fly because they declare themselves faithful to their common country. No Disunionist, be he ever so cowardly a traitor, is unsafe anywhere. How long, they asked, can this continue.

This and much more was said by the Committee to the President. He, in reply, assured them that the matter should receive his most earnest attention, and the candid consideration of his Cabinet.

The Old Keystone State.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1861.

I left Chicago on Monday evening last for Philadelphia, stopping over at this place to see what Pennsylvania and the Quakers are doing and saying about national affairs.

I visited Camp Curtin, located in the State Fair grounds, well adapted to the purposes of the camp, and delightfully situated upon the bank of the Susquehanna. Here, all is bustle and commotion. Besides the stalls and buildings erected for the purposes of the Fair, there are hundreds of tents skirting three sides of the grounds. In camp there are fifty-nine full companies, and several that are nearly filled—making in all over five thousand men. Most of them have arms, but few are uniformed. The recruits are chiefly from the mining and mechanical districts, although the agricultural districts are not without their sturdy representatives. The men all look well, hardy and energetic, are in good spirits, but impatient for active duty. They are woefully afraid that they shall not get a chance to "squelch the snake." The Doylestown Guards of Bucks Co., Capt. W. W. H. Davis, formerly aid to Gen. Cushing in the Mexican War, are a company that would command admiration in any position. Their ranks are full, and every man is in full army uniform, and is of mature age. A regiment of such companies would of itself be an irresistible force. The Officers of Camp Curtin are Lieut. Col. W. H. R. Hangen, Commanding, assisted by Assistant Adjutant Gen. Sicler, and Adjutant Thos. S. Bell, Jr., of the 9th Regiment.

The Legislature commenced its session yesterday, when little was done except receiving and referring the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees. This morning, the House, waiting the reports of the Committees, is discussing the reference of a bill to suspend the collection for the present of judgments against those who may volunteer. The Legislature seems disposed to second heartily and cheerfully the measures already taken by Gov. Curtin to place the State on a war footing. I have talked with several members of both Houses, and listened attentively to conversations of others, and this sentiment seems to be deep, emphatic and universal,—*there must be no backing down, no compromise.* Matters have gone too far. The North has already made too many sacrifices for the government, to have a peace *patched* up. "There must be peace and it *must be conquered*," earnestly spoke one of the members of the House, to which the public voice here and everywhere in loyal States, says "*Amen.*" We, in Chicago, while not less earnest and determined, are less demonstrative than the people along the Penn. Central Railroad. Crowds of people, with banners, were at every depot cheering at the top of their voices already hoarse. It seems to me, if the Administration could be fully informed of the earnest and determined spirit which absorbs the entire people of the Government States, we should have no more polite, diplomatic notes in response to traitors, but responses which should have the ring of the true metal.

SANFORD B. PERRY.

Minnesota.

The camp of the regiment of volunteers called for from Minnesota has been established at Fort Snelling, which is at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, six miles above St. Paul. The regiment is full. Gov. Ramsey has appointed Ex-Governor Willis A. Gorman, Colonel; Stephen Miller, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. W. H. Dike, Major. Col. Gorman was tried on the field of Beuna Vista, and is very popular with the soldiers.

Iowa.

The Davenport *Gazette* has received a dispatch from Senator Grimes, dated at Philadelphia, stating that arms would be sent to that State as soon as possible. To procure arms for companies was the principal object of his visit to Washington. He has done his utmost to hurry them on, and they may soon be expected.

GOV. SPRAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Providence, says the parting injunction of Gov. Sprague to the people, as he and his command bid them farewell, was—"For ever man that falls send ten, and don't spare the money."

TO THE POINT.—At the late session of the Wyoming Conference, the following substitute was offered and passed, instead of a resolution to adopt the report of last year on slavery:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has taken the work of emancipation into its own hands, therefore,

Resolved, That we stand still and see the salvation of God.

LOSS OF FAITH.—Since Gov. Sprague's prompt movements to sustain the Government, says the New York *Leader*, the Southern rebels are unwilling longer to "trust to *Providence*."

COM. STOCKTON.—Commodore Stockton rides about Philadelphia in his coupé, with flags on both sides of the driver's seat, made of satin, with gold stars.

The Locomotive Boiler Explosion on the Michigan Southern R.R.

FEARFUL AND FATAL EFFECTS OF THE DISASTER.

We made brief mention in our last issue of an accident, in the explosion of a boiler of a locomotive on the Michigan Southern railroad a few miles from this city, on Thursday evening at too late an hour for us to procure any particulars.

The train was the Way Passenger, due in this city at 8 P. M. It consisted of two passenger cars and a baggage car drawn by the fine Manchester built engine "Charles Butler," No. 37. Conductor Curtis was in charge, George Nair Engineer. As the train was nearing Ainsworth station, the intersection with the Illinois Central Railroad, eleven miles from this city, the engineer sounded his whistle to break up, and the brakes were applied, when just as the speed was checked the boiler exploded with fearful violence, tearing away the "crown sheet," downwards through the fire box.

The effects of the explosion were terrific. The heavy machine, weighing twenty-three tons, by the downward and lifting force leaped bodily from the track into the air, turned a summersault, and landed reversed and bottom side up a distance of *three hundred and fifty-four feet* from where the accident took place.

This seems incredible, but is shown by actual measurement. The train was running at the time, at about fifteen miles an hour, but had been running at high speed. There were on the engine, the engineer, Mr. Nair, his fireman, Charles Steip, and the Track foreman, named W. Anderson—the latter sitting on the coal seat. Mr. Nair was thrown into the air and to one side, landing near the fence, senseless, but as appears not dangerously though severely injured. None of his limbs were broken.

The other two men, Steip and Anderson, were probably instantly killed, the former being frightfully scalded, his clothing being torn from his person. Both bodies were taken from beneath the ruins of the tender and baggage car, which were wrecked. No other persons on the train were injured, though several were buried in the sudden shock and halt of the train. The track was torn up for a distance of several rods.

The track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, at this point, runs, for some distance, closely paralel to the M. S. track; and on the former a passenger train due here at the same hour was approaching the city. The passengers in each train were watching the other, when, suddenly the persons on the Pittsburg train saw the engine leap into the air with the crash and ruin that followed. The suddenness and appearance of the disaster is described by one of the passengers as to have produced at first the impression that by some fiendish malice the train was up by powder placed beneath the track.

The other train was stopped and every assistance rendered. The passengers and the baggage were transferred from the wreck and brought to this city, together with the injured engineer, and the two bodies of victims. Word was sent to Laporte and Division Supt. Paine of the M. S. R. R. came up with a special engine and workmen and cleared away the wreck.

Mr. Nair was taken to Stanwix Hall and his injuries attended to. An inquest was held on the two deceased yesterday, by Coroner James, who empanneled a jury of intelligent and practical men, in order, from the singularity of the accident, to make the investigation as close as possible. Two of the most experienced railway machinists of this city—John Ebberis, Master Mechanic of the G. & C. U. R. R., and Mr. Banrup, filling the same post on the Michigan Southern—examined the exploded boiler and gave their testimony.

The most inexpert reader will scarcely need to be told that the best of proof as to the strength of the boiler is shown by its almost incredible effects as above. The cause of the explosion, hence, is a mystery, save from the yet not fully developed theory of super-heated steam, which, on some unusual motion of the boiler, developed in its contents an expansive force no iron could resist. The metal plates are bright and clean at the torn edges, and show a superior quality of plate.

The wrecked engine has for some years been a pet machine on this road, until this disaster, which converts it, in the language of one of the lookers-on, into a "scrap-heap."

The engineer, Mr. Nair, was doing well yesterday. He had need to be reminded of the accident, when addressed on the subject yesterday afternoon by Coroner James, who called upon him, having no knowledge that any explosion had occurred, or the mode of the occurrence.

The deceased resided in Laporte, whither their bodies were sent last night for interment. Stepp leaves a family to mourn his shocking death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by explosion of the boiler, cause unknown. The disaster is a very rare one in railway annals.

Exodus of Slaves from Maryland.

The reported stampede of slaves from Maryland into Pennsylvania is confirmed by the following statement, taken from the Media (Pa.) *Advertiser*:

"Numbers of fugitive slaves have passed through Delaware county, Pa., during the past week. No one interfered with them, but rather aided them on their way, with the exception of one instance, where a ruse was resorted to to ascertain whether two who stopped at the mill of Samuel Ogden, in Thornbury, to beg something to eat, were genuine fugitives, as they represented. While some one left for the house to procure them food, a hand in the mill stepped into the room where they were, with a pitchfork, and asked for writing materials, saying that he wished to arrest them, whereupon they darted off with almost the speed of a deer, leaving their shoes and small bundles behind, and took to the woods. The miller pursued to call them back, but they only ran the faster, and nothing was afterwards seen of them, although diligent search was instituted in order to return the shoes and bundles. The case of the poor fellows, who were probably half starved, excited considerable sympathy. They represented that they came from the lower part of Maryland."

Garibaldi on American Affairs.

THE HERO OF SICILY DEPRECATES DISUNION.

Mr. Edwin C. Bull, of New York City, has received an autograph letter from Garibaldi, which we are permitted to translate:

GENOA, April 3, 1861.

MR. EDWIN BULL: It is indeed painful to my heart to observe that while the Italians are using every endeavor to reunite themselves, the Americans, hitherto united, are now working equally hard to separate. Try to avoid it. Your great people, like those of Rome, ought to understand that its mission is to form one great family from the North to the South. Do so, and you will be blessed both by men and God. Yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

The Sepoys of Montgomery.

While the government has carried conciliation and non interference to its farthest verge, and loyal millions looked on with indignant but law abiding patience, the traitors have hastened to heap every possible indignity upon the Constitution under which we have grown to be the most intelligent and prosperous nation in the world. They have done their best to turn constitutional liberty into anarchy and license. They have disgraced the name of the United States, and put our people to blush before the world; and, with the piratical glee of mutinous Sepoys, they have made it their first aim to tear down and trample into the dust those stars and stripes to which no foreign foe has ever dared to offer the slightest affront.

Andy Johnson not Mobbed—How he Scared the Traitors.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

It has been stated that while the crowd at Lynchburg, Va., was groaning at Andy Johnson, and offering him various indignities, one man pulled his nose. A Louisville gentleman who was there at the time, says that Andy's nose was not pulled. A fellow attempted it, but Andy drew a pistol, and would have shot him on the instant if the men present had not interposed.

Our informant was on the same train with Andy for a considerable distance this side of Lynchburg, and he says that the sturdy old gentleman, although insulted by the populace at every stopping point, showed a nerve that Napoleon or Caesar might have admired. All honor to the brave and the true.

Naval Resignations.

The Washington *Republican* says that "the applications to get back into the service, from naval officers who had resigned from various causes before the present crisis, *including a large number from the South*, exceed the current resignations. Also, that the Retired List contains many names which may be advantageously transferred to the active list. The Navy is neither embarrassed, nor likely to be embarrassed, by any want of officers."

Gov. Corwin in Havana.

Gov. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 20th ult., and was received with distinguished consideration by the Captain General of Cuba. He dined with that functionary on the 21st. The feeling among the Cubans, especially in official circles, is represented as being strongly against the Southern rebellion, and in marked sympathy with the North.

On their Way.

We see it stated, by one of our cotemporaries that 25,000 men are now in Washington, or moving rapidly toward it from the loyal States. Now let Jeff. Davis bring on his confederates.

Special Notices.

☞ Convincing Testimony.—The immense yearly sale of Lyon's Kathairon, and the thousands of testimonials to its excellence received from all classes of society, prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. No one need fear a bald head or Hair should fall to use it. Sold everywhere.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston, for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Eruptions of the Skin, and for rendering the complexion clear and beautiful.

The following testimonial furnishes conclusive evidence of the efficacy of this famous cosmetic:

MARLBORO', July 11, 1859.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:

GENTS: The packages of Kalliston came to hand last evening, and I am glad to have an opportunity to state to you how much we value it. My family have used it almost daily for more than two years, and now they think they cannot do without it.

A single application has frequently removed the freckles from the face of my little boy, leaving his skin smooth and fair. And in all cases of sunburn or irritation of the skin from whatever cause, it has thus far proved itself a perfect and very pleasant remedy.

I can, if you desire, refer you to several cases of obstinate cutaneous disease, in which I know the Kalliston has had a wonderfully good effect; one in particular, the daughter of Mr. P——, one of my neighbors, had suffered for many years from eruptions and painful inflammation of the skin, (probably the effect of bad vaccine virus) leaving it in several places puckered and quite red. A few weeks ago I recommended to him your Kalliston; he has since informed me that the effect of its use has been very marked and beneficial, that the skin has become soft and smooth, and the inflammation and redness has nearly disappeared. This is an important case, and I will tell you more about it when I see you.

I owe it to you to state that I did not believe in the efficacy of any cosmetic until I tried your Kalliston, and I cheerfully give my testimony in its favor.

Yours respectfully, JOHN M. BOYD.

Prepared only by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston.

☞ Sold by dealers generally, at 50c a bottle.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBAUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

1776!! NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES AND LETTER PAPER, Put up in packages of 100 each, containing TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS. NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS WILL BE ISSUED BY US EACH DAY THIS WEEK. Orders Filled Immediately In rotation as they are received. AN AMERICAN FLAG, With an appropriate inscription for a sign, will be sent to each order amounting to Ten Dollars FREE OF CHARGE.

MILITARY. 1776! MAJOR ANDERSON CONTINENTAL AND GODDESS OF LIBERTY Letter Paper & Envelopes, With various mottoes, will be issued this week. F. MUNSON, Stationers' Hall, NO. 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ☞ Send three letter stamps and we will send samples of the different designs by mail.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! [illegible] BROTHERS & CO, Have removed their office to their Mill on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph, where they will keep on hand a stock of Family and Baker's Flour.



CAVALRY TRAPPINGS.—We are now prepared to furnish Cavalry Companies with SADDLES, BRIDLE, &c., of the most approved styles, and our facilities are such as will enable us to furnish Companies at very short notice and at low prices. Samples constantly on hand. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 103 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

PRAIRIE LAND WANTED.—Wanted one or more quarter Sections of DRY ROLLING PRAIRIE LAND, in South Central Illinois or in Southern Iowa. Cheap land near School and Church preferred. Address, with particulars, numbers, price, &c. C. O. GODFREY, Quincy, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., Boston, Mass., April 18th, 1861. The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing and the transaction of all other business, will be held at the office of the Company at Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, noon. J. W. BROOKS, Prest. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

AMALGAM BELLS.—At Prices within the reach of every Church, School House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past two years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations, and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5,000 lbs. costing less than half any other metal, or 12½ cents a pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for circular for sizes, guarantee, &c. M. C. CHADWICK & CO., 190 William street, New York.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well-known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SCRATCHES, CUTS AND FOOT ROT IN HORSES. And have volunteered their names as reference, after having used it several years. It is also a certain remedy for the mange upon Dogs, and the Bite of Insects upon animals of every description: [illegible] Dr. Wm. W. Egleston, Veterinary Surgeon, Chicago. SUMNER'S FAMILY LOTION is invaluable for the cure of Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c. SUMNER'S PILE LOTION is warranted to cure the Piles. The above preparations are for sale by G. P. Fuller & Co. and J. H. Reed & Co., also by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKRAY, Sole Agents for the Northwestern States. Office and Depot, 79 State street, Chicago, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 29th day of April, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By WM. MAYHAN, Deputy. Dated the 3d day of May, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, May Term 1861. James V. Aiken vs. Lucy Aiken. In Chancery. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. PERRY & WILLIAMS, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS, (Late of Higgins Brothers,) No. 40, Clark Street, No. 40. DEALER IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, Publisher of Sheet Music, Importer of Guitars, Violins, and Musical Instruments of every description. Strings for Guitars and Violins, Italian [illegible] sold at Wholesale and Retail. PIANOS TO RENT, [illegible] purchase money. Orders must be addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ARE NOW OFFERED AT Greatly Reduced Prices, RANGING FROM $40 TO $100, According to style and finish of the Machines and Cabinet Work. OVER 125,000 ARE IN DAILY USE IN THE UNITED STATES, GIVING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. The popularity of the Machines made by this Company has been constantly increasing with wonderful rapidity, because they are so easily managed and never get out of order. The Grover & Baker patent stitch is the only stitch that will bear constant washing without ripping. There is no rewinding of threads, as they sew from two spools as bought in any store. No rotary hook with pads, no shuttles to get disarranged and give trouble. Machines can be ordered by mail, and we will send them by express to any part of the country, and the amount can be paid on the receipt of machine. Printed directions accompany each machine. Send for a circular. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents for the Northwest.

THE CHAMPION CORN SHELLER. Champion Thresher and Separator, EXCELSIOR HORSE POWER. THE BAY STATE TREAD POWER, AND THE HAND AND SINGLE HORSE POWER SHELLER. MADE AND SOLD BY KLINE, GREELEY & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Canal street, (near Washington street,) Chicago, Illinois. The Champion Sheller is extensively in use among farmers, and in the corn warehouses in this city. It can shell and clean for market from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels in 24 hours. Price $300; feeding elevator $15.00; bagger $15.00. The Champion Thresher (formerly known as the Weidple Machine) maintains the high reputation which it has earned during the last ten years in this and adjacent States as the "grain saver." It will thresh and clean without waste 25 to 50 bushels of wheat or 100 bushels of oats per hour. The well-known Eagle or Prairie Hand Sheller can be run by hand or by one horse, and is a very convenient little machine. Price $15.00 cash.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchants, 179 South Water street, Chicago.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Are now receiving a full assortment of DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. FRESH FROM THE MINT. Small Profits and Prompt Pay Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TO INVENTORS. BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors, Have opened an office in Chicago, where one of the firm can be consulted WITHOUT CHARGE, upon NEW INVENTIONS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, REISSUES, CAVEATS, EXTENSIONS, [illegible] Applications prepared and prosecuted upon a CONTINGENT FEE, that is NO PATENT NO PAY, if the inventor so desire. Patents obtained through this agency will be published in one of the leading newspapers of the country FREE OF CHARGE, which brings the invention directly before the public. All professional business transacted by members of the firm—not by employees. Advice given, and circulars sent gratuitously. OFFICES: CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS, directly opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.—Established 1853. 51 PINE STREET, Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 2937.—Established 1855. LARMON'S BLOCK, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4445.—Established in 1860.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 and 207 South Water Street, (COR. WELLS.) Would call the particular attention of the trade to our stock. We keep at all times, the largest and best assortment in the West of Manila and Tarred Rope, Hitching Ropes, BAGS, BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL-TAR, ROOFING-PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, WRAPPING TWINES, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax, Hemp Twines of Every Description. Having also A SAIL LOFT. Our facilities are unsurpassed in the manufacture of Sails, Tents, Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins, a large stock of which we have constantly on hand, or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. ☞ Send for our prices.

FLAX SEED TO LOAN!!— I AM PREPARED TO LOAN FLAX SEED To good responsible farmers, for sowing this spring, and will contract with them for the crop. Terms, &c., sent by mail. Post Office Box 3148. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead Works, cor. of Clinton and Fulton Sts.

$100 PER MONTH MADE with $10 engraved Stencil Tools. Warranted to be 200 per cent. better than the eastern $10 tools. Samples free. WM. BARNARD & CO., Box 1014, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Having been engaged for the last twelve years in gathering this Seed, I would say to my customers through the West, that I have had a quantity gathered this season of NEW SEED, WARRANTED FRESH. As the crop is light, those who want a large quantity should apply soon. Address H. W. PITKIN, Louisville, Ky.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country orders.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. The best Place in the West for Invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN S. GULLY, and Mrs. GULLY. H. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

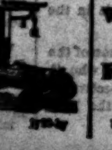


EYE AND EAR. DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of Sight and Hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. ☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. Dr. CADWELL's treatise on the Eye and Ear [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR Bags and Sacks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Printed with New and Appropriate Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. S. F. has removed to 42 Market street.



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDUZEN & DICKERSON & COMPANY, No. 190 & 192 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.



HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales, Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 30 South Canal Street, Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.



SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT: A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes. [illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO. LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO. Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois: [illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Editors and Proprietors: [illegible] ALFRED COWLES. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

MISSOURI.

A favorable symptom is noticed in Missouri. The St. Louis *Republican*, (late advocate of "armed neutrality" and always heretofore on the worst side of every question), has come out with a new song in its mouth. We print an article from that paper herewith, in which the Legislature at Jefferson City is bombarded with ten inch columbiads, and Gov. Jackson's project for confiscating the July interest on the State bonds denounced with the utmost rancor. The symptom is a healthy one—as encouraging for St. Louis as the salvos now pealing out from Baltimore are salutary to that city. The *Republican* does well to cudgel the darkest traitors at Jefferson City. If they were doing any honest work they would not be sitting in secret session. They are thieves and burglars, plotting how they may swing the State into treason, steal the money which belongs to the creditors of Missouri, and bring down upon their commonwealth the combined military force of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota—a force capable of running the ploughshare over every city and village of that now prosperous and growing Commonwealth.

CAIRO.

We place very little faith in the numerous reports which tell of vast bodies of men moving up on Cairo from the South. Those who have witnessed the difficulty and delay of arming, equipping, provisioning and marching 5,000 men in Illinois under the highly favorable circumstances which our State affords for such movements, will doubt the possibility of concentrating any dangerous force upon Cairo, from points below, at this date.

Col. McArthur's regiment will leave Springfield for Cairo, this evening probably, making in all, five full regiments exclusive of the artillery.

KANSAS.

Gov. Robinson has issued his proclamation calling for *eleven* regiments, and fixing their respective headquarters. This would be a pretty hard strain on any other State of an equal population. But Kansas contains a larger proportion of men accustomed to fighting and fond of the amusement than any other member of the Confederacy. Their crops are all in the ground, and they can now leave home for excursions into Arkansas and Missouri (in case she secedes,) without inconvenience to themselves, but with immense inconvenience to any enemy they may happen to encounter. Gen. Lane will probably lead a large detachment down into Texas, and Montgomery will have a corps of sharp shooters and stabbers for any desperate service that may be required on the Western and Southwestern frontier.

BEAUREGARD.

We cannot afford to lose Beauregard. So distinguished a traitor as he ought not to perish by a common shot. Providence has designed for him a cross-beam and a stout rope. We give no credence to the conjecture that he was killed during the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

FROM CHICAGO VIA NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers are in high glee over a dispatch which announces that twenty Chicago volunteer companies refused to take the oath when about being mustered into the service of the United States!" This piece of intelligence is the same sort of stuff as the 800,000 privateers anxious to take Jeff. Davis's letters of marque and reprisal.

We assure our New Orleans exchanges that not one company, *not one man*, of the entire force sent into the field by Chicago has refused to take the oath, but on the contrary, some two thousand are struggling for the privilege of taking that oath and are unable to get into the service. They will want the privilege of serving under an officer who will lead them straight to the Balize.

WHAT NEXT?

The telegraph gravely informs us that the rebels have got a stock of provisions stored at Richmond, sufficient for two years supply. We suppose that the 800,000 privateers will be allowed to take their rations from this prodigious granary. No nation under the sun ever had a two years' supply of provisions, except Egypt under the provident Pharoah. No nation under the sun could survive one year's failure of its crops, without access to the stores of other people. Some particular sections of some countries might pass through such a crisis by hoarding its grain and provisions, but the seceding States of America are not and never have been among the number. What next?

Bad Blunders.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

The Banks of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are for the most part based upon Southern State Stocks. The consequence is that their paper is worth only little more than 30 per cent. This makes a loss of thirty or forty millions to the people of those States. A large portion of these stock are Missouri, and the feeling against her is such that, if she wavers in her allegiance, she will be attacked directly from these States.

The above is full of falsehoods: 1st. The banks of Iowa have not a dollar of Southern stocks as a basis for circulation. 2d. The banks of Illinois and Wisconsin are based mainly on *Northern* stocks, and their paper is worth from two to three times as much as the *Times* states. 3d. The *loss*, instead of being "thirty or forty millions" is between three and four millions. 4th. Very little Missouri stocks are held by the banks whose notes are in circulation as currency. With these exceptions, the item is precisely correct.

Patriotic Contributions.

The patriotic contributions of the people for the war during the last three weeks amount to the immense sum of 23,277,000. Pennsylvania leads the column with a free gift of $3,500,000. New York, Illinois and Ohio have each given $3,000,000; Connecticut $2,000,000; Maine $1,300,000; Vermont and New Jersey, each $1,000,000; Wisconsin and Rhode Island, $500,000; Iowa, $100,000. The contributions of the principal cities are: New York, $2,173,000; Philadelphia, $230,000; Boston, $186,000; Brooklyn, $75,000; Buffalo, $110,000; Cincinnati, $280,000; Detroit, $50,000; Hartford, $64,000, and Chicago in private subscriptions $48,000, and an offer on the part of her bankers to loan the Government $500,000.

☞ At the time of our latest dates from Montgomery, the Confederate Congress was discussing the propriety of adjourning to Richmond, taking with them all the departments. The only thing that will prevent them from taking this step is the fear that Richmond may be occupied by the American troops in a very short time, and the nest of traitors might be caught in one haul and hanged on one gallows, as Scott hanged fifty deserters in Mexico.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Company D, 71st Regiment, has set a good example by holding a meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That from this date, we will hold meetings for prayer and exhortation on the evenings of Wednesday and Sunday of each week, and that as members of the 71st Regiment, attached to the United States Army, we will do our utmost to sustain the reputation of the regiment, and, as far as in our power, discountenance the slightest infraction of the articles of war.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the officers and members of the Regiment to unite with us in [illegible], and that we shall always be pleased to have them take part in our meetings.

After prayer by Corporal Boeture, the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, May 8th, at eight o'clock.—*Cor. N. Y. Trib.*